



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

CHANDIGARH

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

Draft By

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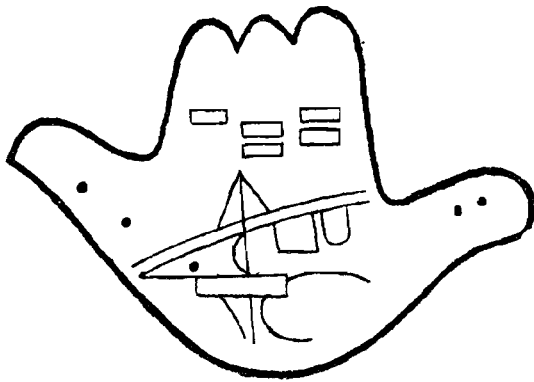
Joint Director Of Census Operations

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No.26)

Part I-A	Administration Report-Enumeration	} Combined Volume (for official use —only)
Part I-B	Administration Report-Tabulation	
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*Publication of the Chandigarh Administration.



The Open Hand, "open for receiving, open for giving and still more : blessing for peace and prosperity," was designed by Le Corbusier as a monument for Chandigarh, a modern city in an India entering "the second era of the Industrial Civilization the era of harmony". It symbolised for him the "intelligence, ethic and conscience which India," through its ancient civilization, has to offer her people and others".

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/U.T.-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari, or a Hendrik van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi,

July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA,

Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/U.T. at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication, it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri Ardaman Singh under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the organisation on account of his superannuation on 31st December, 1984 before this project was undertaken. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C & T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustogi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri J. K. Nanda, Assistant Director who has put in commendable efforts to prepare

the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, Statistical Assistant, Shrimati Neelam Dhar and Bimla Devi, Computers under the guidance of Shrimati Kamlesh Gupta, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, map etc. were prepared by Shri Devinder Singh Sulhen, Artist. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Shri S. K. Puri, Stenographer. The proof reading of the manuscript was undertaken by Shri A. S. Thakur, S. A., Kuldeep Bhatnagar, Proof Reader and Shri H. M. Maithani, Operator. I am extremely grateful to my predecessor Shri J. C. Kalra, Joint Director, Census Operations, Punjab who has edited the first six chapters of this volume before he relinquished charge of this directorate on 7th October, 1988. The remaining chapters of the report were edited at my level. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture.

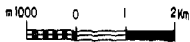
Place : Chandigarh

S. P. GROVER,

Date : 10th October, 1988

Deputy Director

1981

★ **SECTOR NUMBER**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chandigarh Union Territory derives its name from the goddess of power namely 'Chandi', whose temple stands in full glory in an adjoining village named Chandimandir located on Chandigarh—Shimla road. It is a uni-district territory whose history dates back to 1st November, 1966. It came into being on this date as a result of trifurcation of erstwhile Punjab State into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. While Himachal retained Shimla as its capital, both Punjab and Haryana laid claim on Chandigarh for being a capital city. It was, therefore, decided to keep it as a capital of both these States under Central Government Administration as a separate Union Territory till the Central Government could decide about its transfer to Punjab or Haryana.

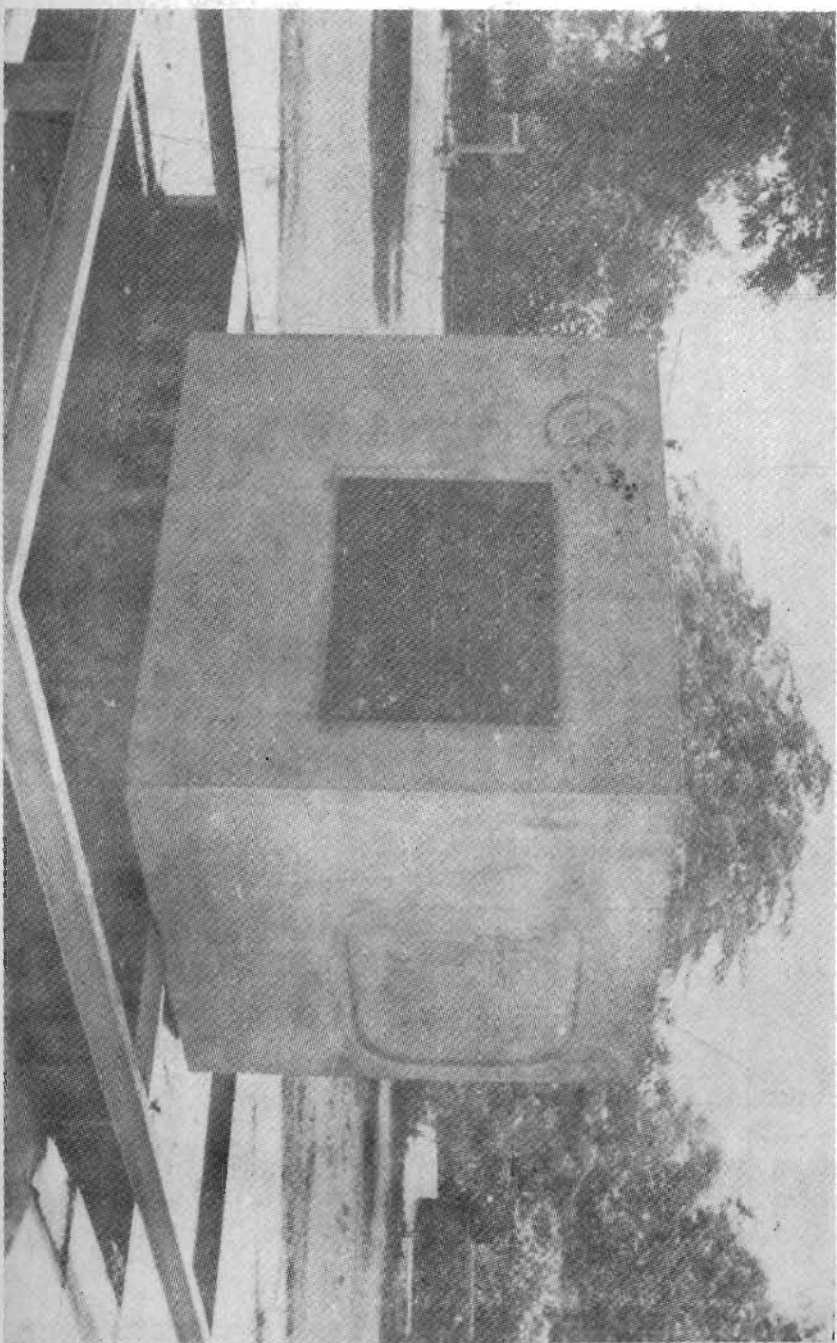
With India attaining Independence on 15th August, 1947 and the partition of the sub-continent, erstwhile Punjab province was also divided into two. While the western flank became a part of Pakistan, eastern portion remained with India. On the formation of East Punjab, later known as Punjab only, as one of the States of Indian Union, the State Government shifted its headquarters to Jalandhar and shortly thereafter to Shimla. The inclemencies of weather during winter at Shimla and the strenuous approach through the hilly terrains were the major factors which prompted the State Government to search for an alternative capital city located centrally in the plains of Punjab. It was also felt that instead of renovating and face-lifting any one of the existing towns as a new capital, it would be better to build an entirely new and planned town, on the lines of the latest architectural techniques and other future requirements. The then Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru dreamt of building an ideal capital town that should be the wonder of the world; a new phoenix to rise from the ashes of the old.

The search for a suitable site began as early as in 1948. The Chief Minister Sardar Partap Singh Kairon also got an aerial survey done and finally the present site was selected. The site had the advantage of a gradual slope of land towards the south-west which was considered ideal for the drainage and sewerage systems. Besides, other considerations for the selection of the site were fertility of soil for development of green parks and meadows, scenic background

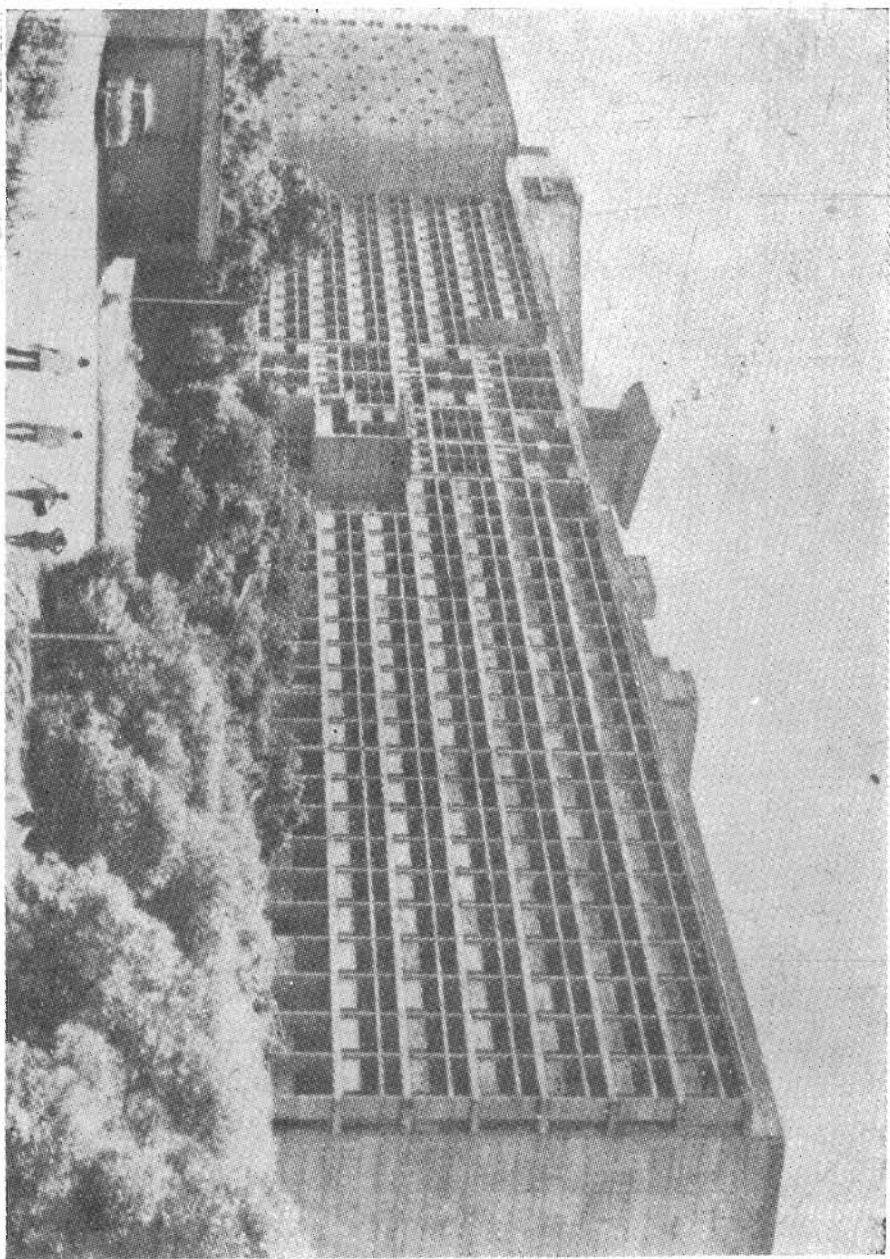
of Siwalik hills and abundant availability of natural supply of underground water. Another advantage was that the site was bounded by the seasonal torrents on the east and the west. The first plan of the city was prepared by Albert Mayer in New York in association with Mathew Novicki. With the death of Novicki in 1950 in an air crash, the work was entrusted to the world famous architect and planner, Le Corbusier. He assisted by his cousin, Pierre Jeanneret, and the English couple E. Maxwell Fry and Jane B. Drew, were responsible for most of the public and residential buildings raised in Chandigarh from 1951 to 1965. They were further assisted in their task by a dedicated team of Indian architects and town planners. April 2, 1952 is regarded as the official date of birth of the new city, which was inaugurated by Pt. Nehru and an iron plaque stands in Sector 9 to commemorate this historic event. This is, how, the core city of our Union Territory Chandigarh also known as 'the city beautiful' and 'the city of roses' came into existence.

The basic concept underlying the Master Plan of Chandigarh was that of neighbourhood units or residential sectors. The whole area of about 3,642 hectares was thus divided into sectors each 1.2 Km. long and 0.8 Km. wide in a rectangular grid plan. Each sector was planned as a practically self-sufficient unit in its day-to-day requirements, such as shopping centres, schools, health and community centres and recreation grounds etc. In short, each sector has come up as a self contained neighbourhood having all amenities within a walking distance. Houses do not open on the main traffic roads. Open green belts extend through the city connecting the sectors into north and south directions. Complete segregation of fast traffic, cyclists and pedestrians has been planned eventually. Complete control on the land use within the city and in an area of 16 Kms. radius of the city has been imposed.

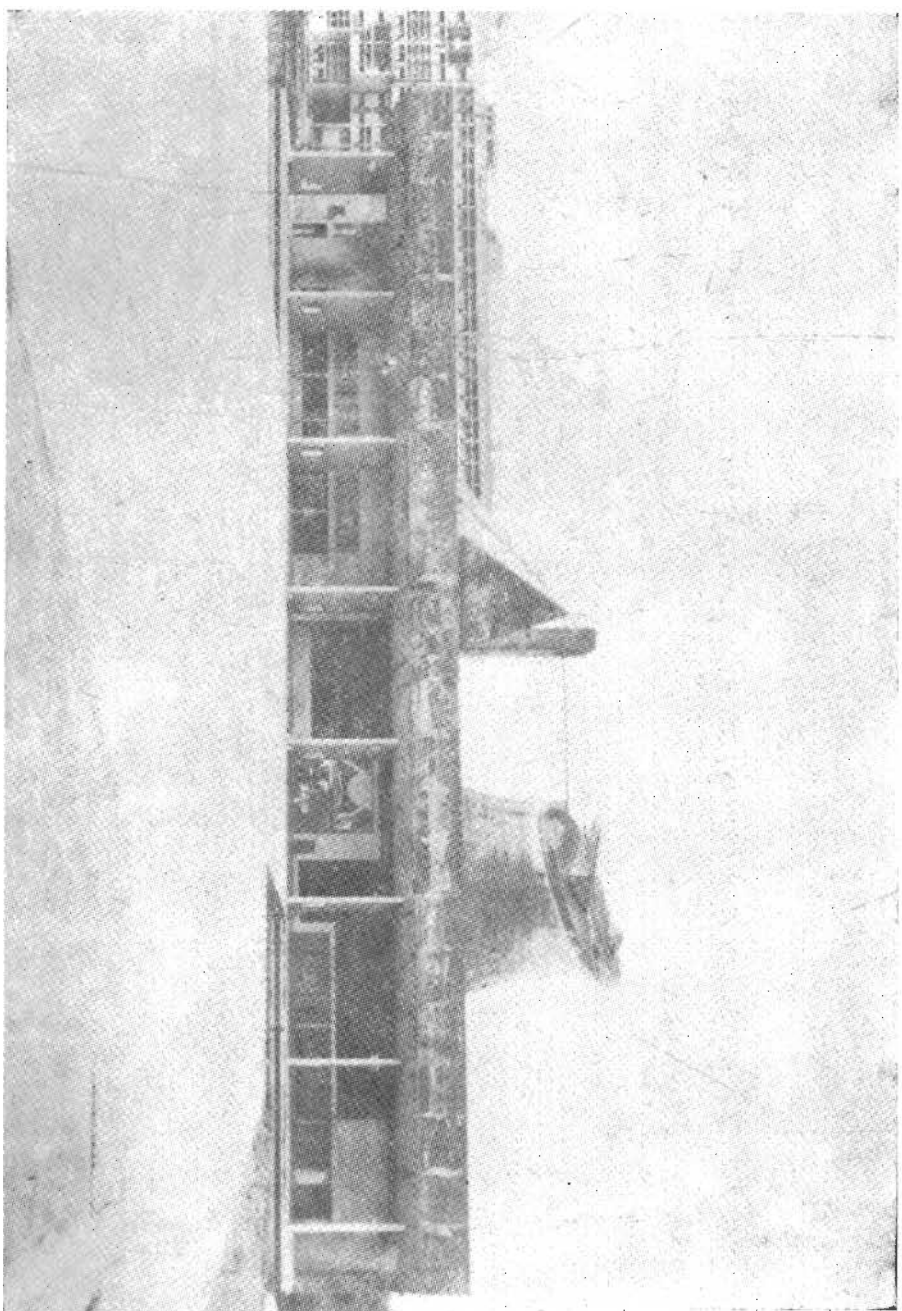
It will not be out of place to remark that Chandigarh City is a model of architectural grandeur, which has been displayed in its beautiful lay-out and monumental buildings. Le-Corbusier's architectural talent is at its best in the designing of buildings for Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha (State Assembly), High Court and the Open Hand monument. From a distance, the Secretariat looks like a ship while the Assembly building like a pilot ship and the High Court as a harbour with the Siwalik hills in the backdrop. The Open Hand monument, was a novel idea of Corbusier and Pt. Nehru to depict that we are open minded to embrace the created richness and equally generous to share this richness with our people and others. It also symbolises of the blessed hand of Almighty bestowing peace and prosperity on all, irrespective of caste or creed. Some of the other landmarks worth seeing in



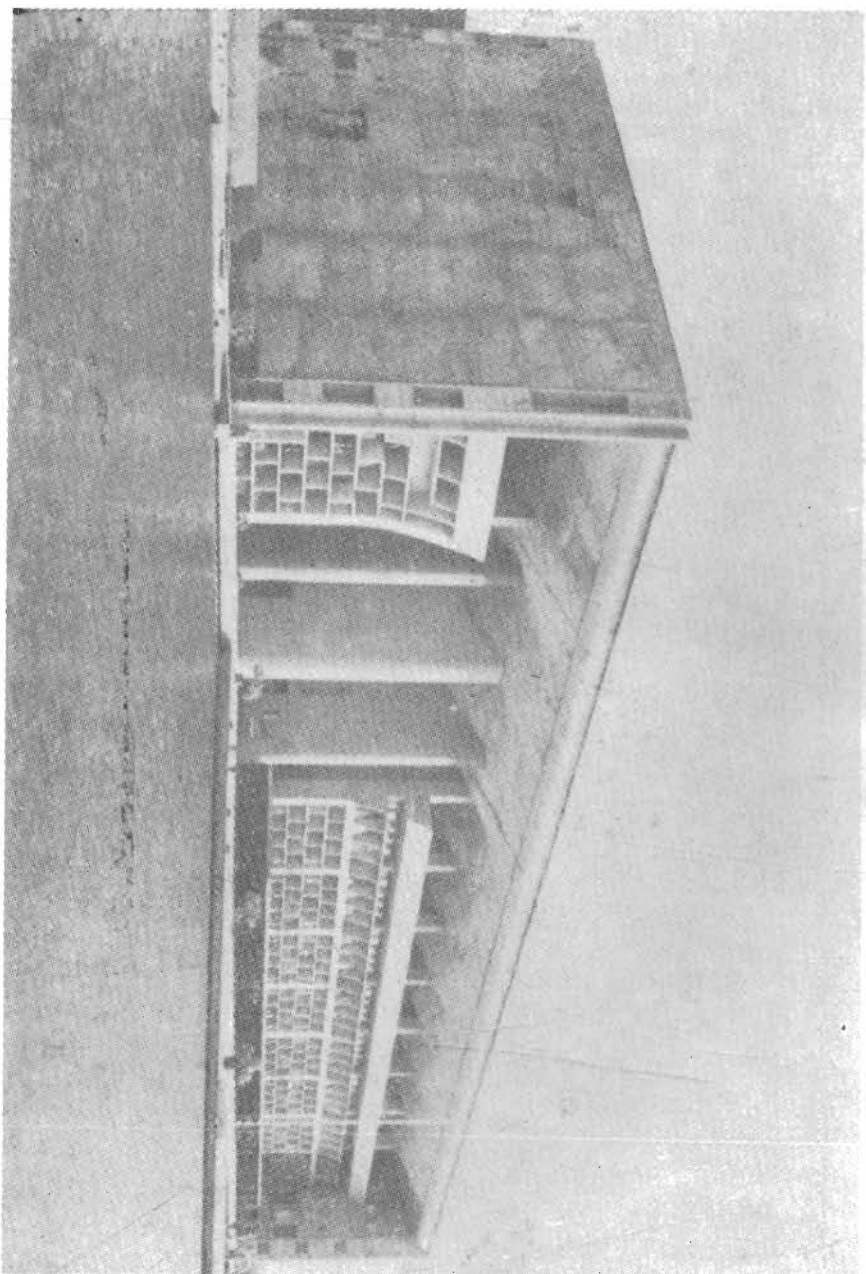
An iron plaque in Sector—9 to commemorate the date of birth of Chandigarh city inaugurated by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru on April 2, 1952



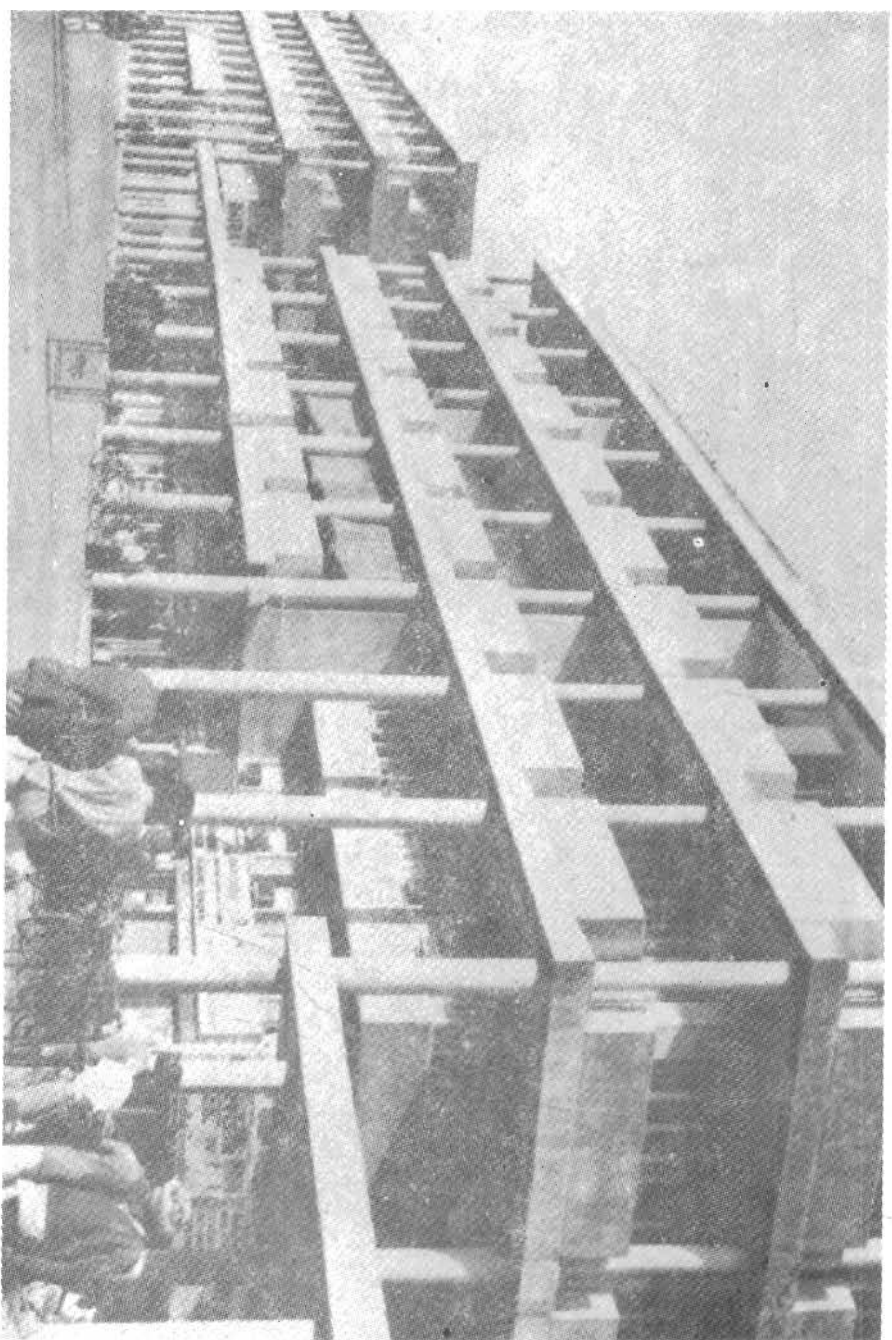
Civil Secretariat building, Sector—1



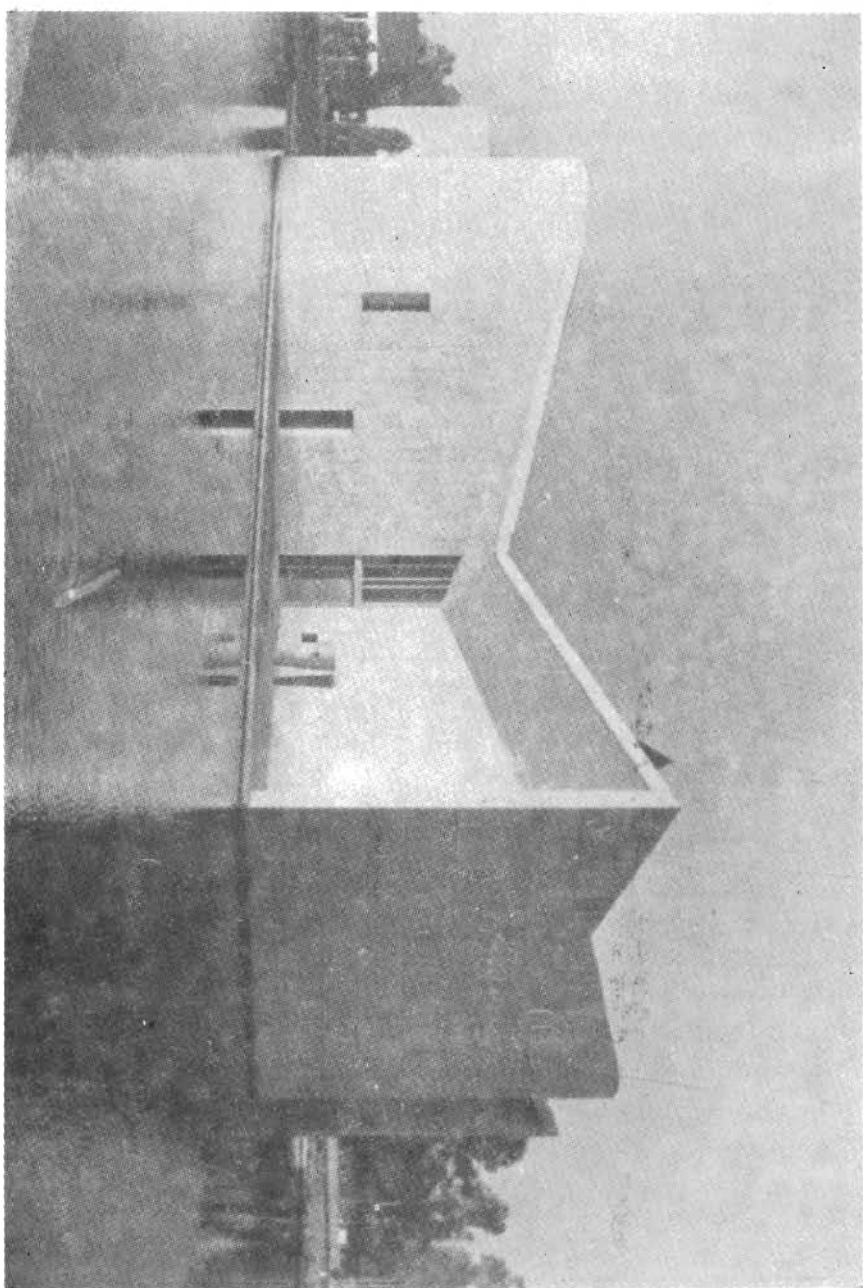
Vidhan Sabha, Sector—1



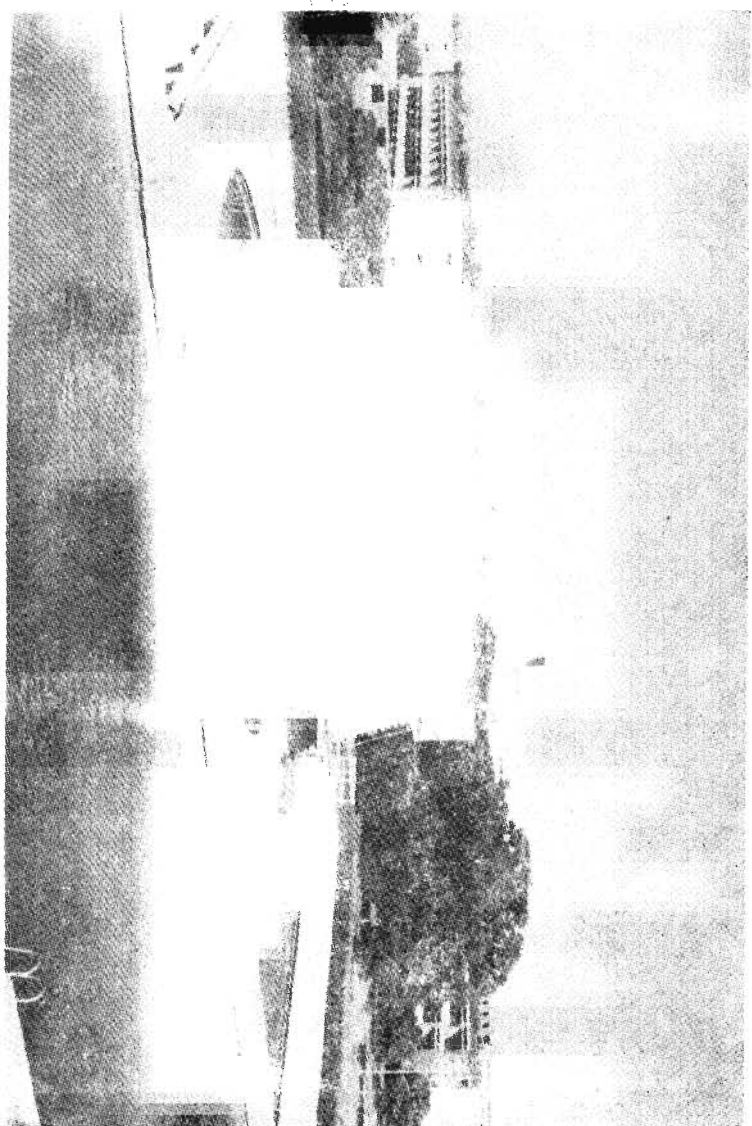
High Court, Sector—1



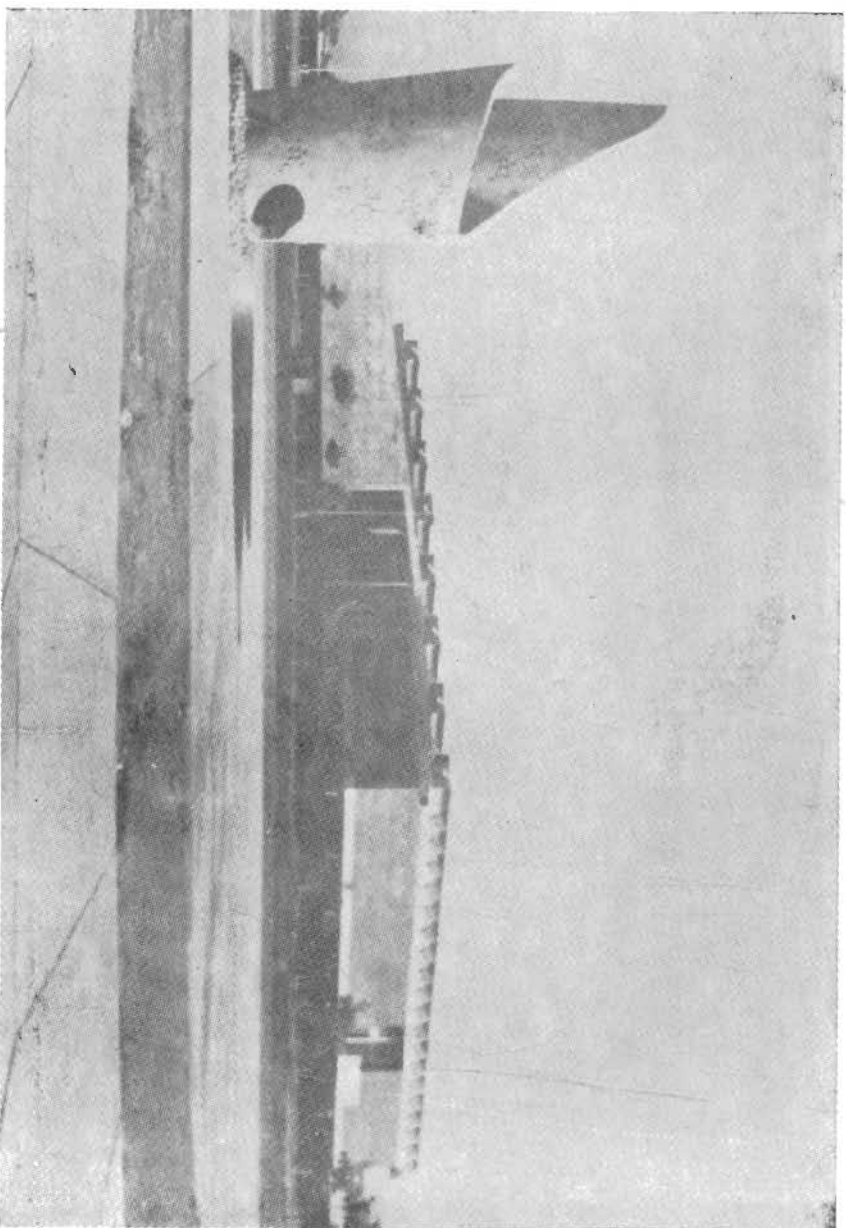
City Centre—The main Shopping Centre, Sector—17



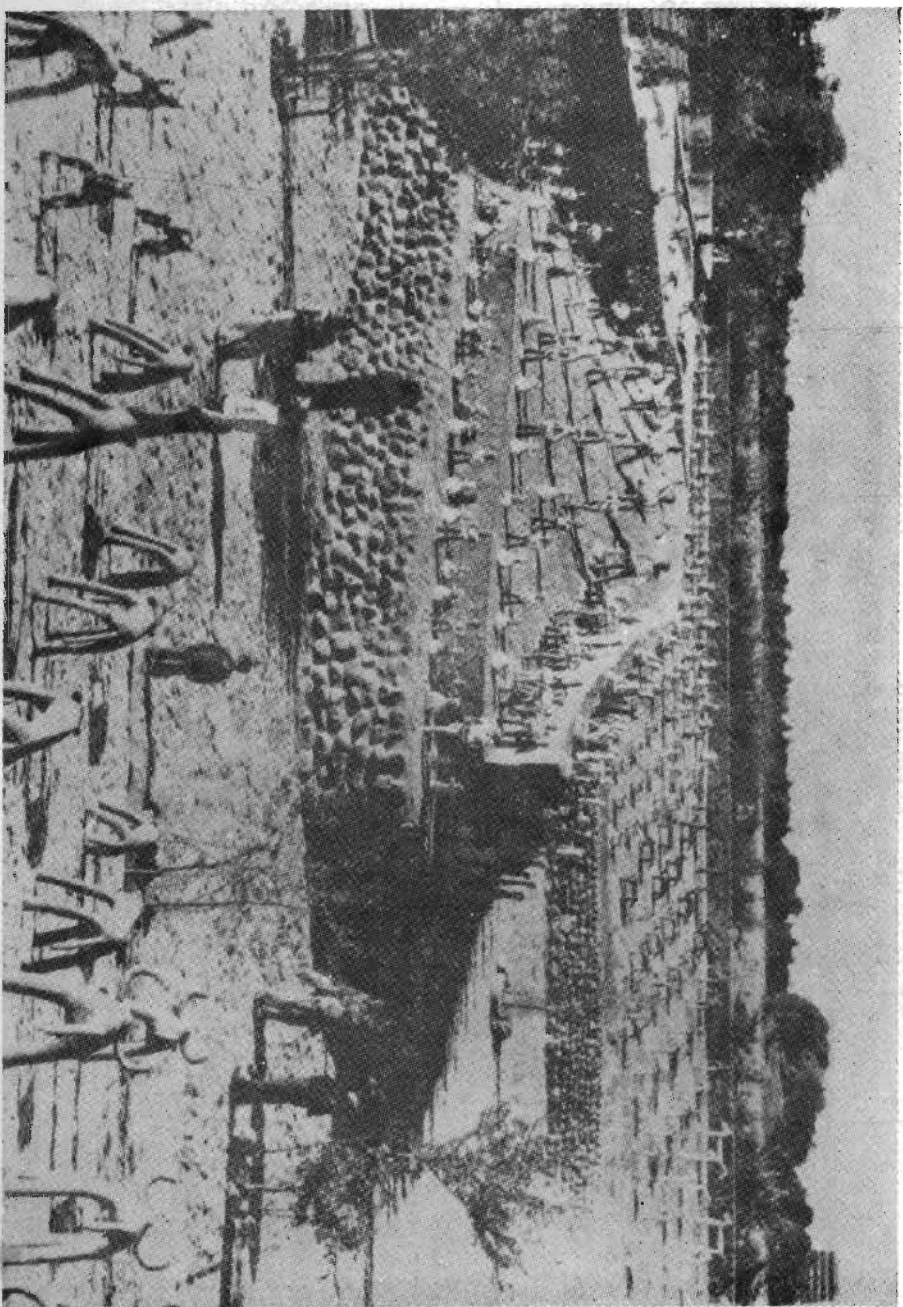
Gandhi Bhawan, Panjab University, Sector—14



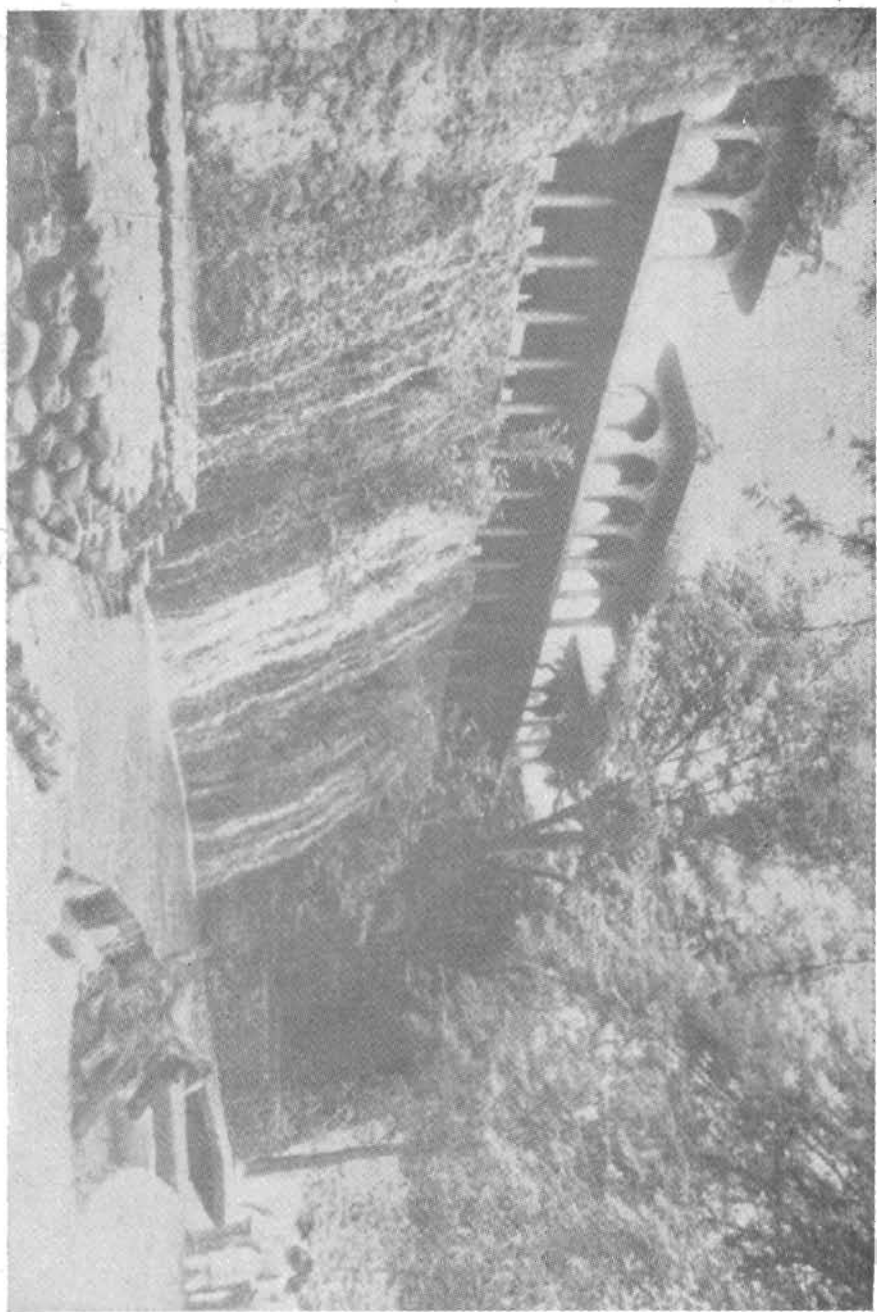
Swimming pool, Panjab University, Sector—14



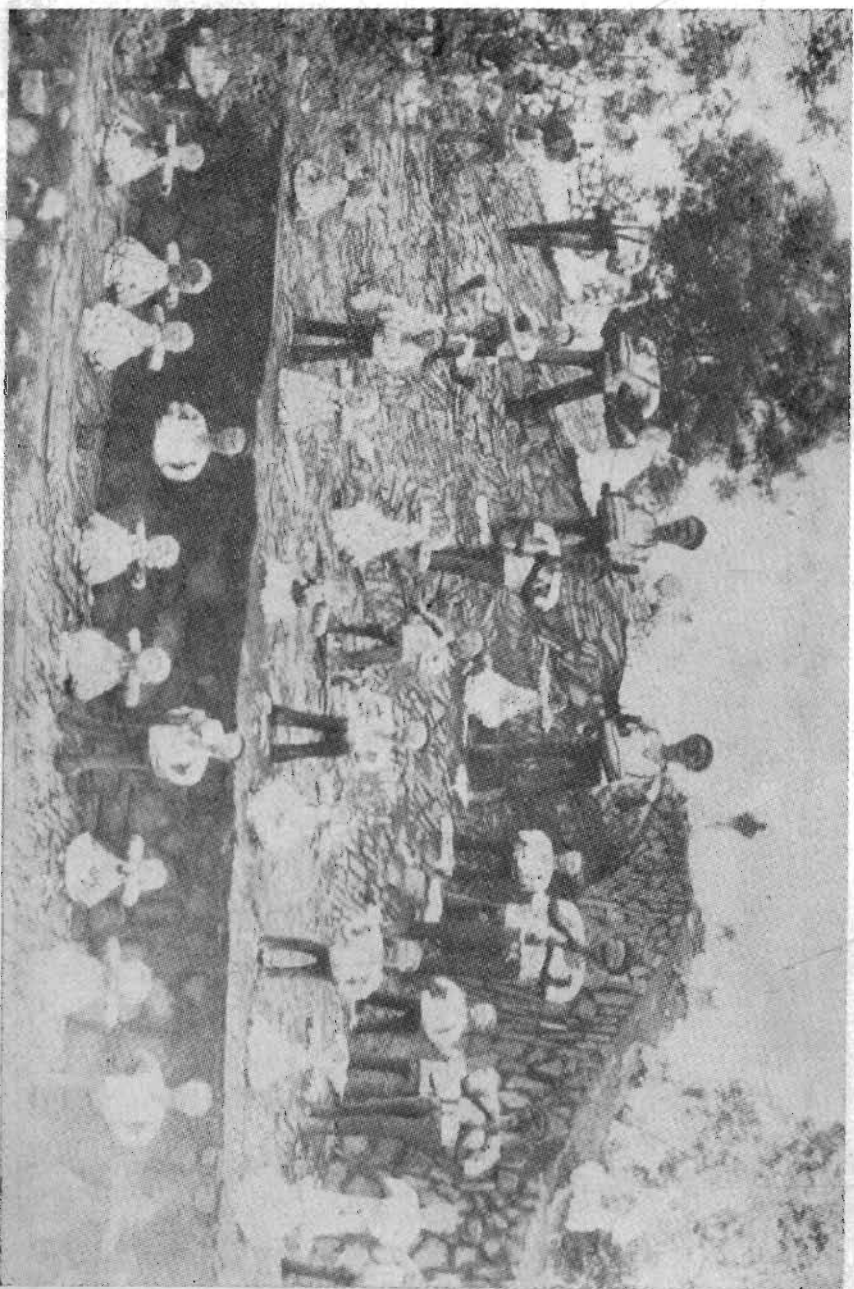
Museum and Art Gallery, Sector—10



An artistic display of models, animals and human-beings created out of cement—
Rock garden, Sector—1.

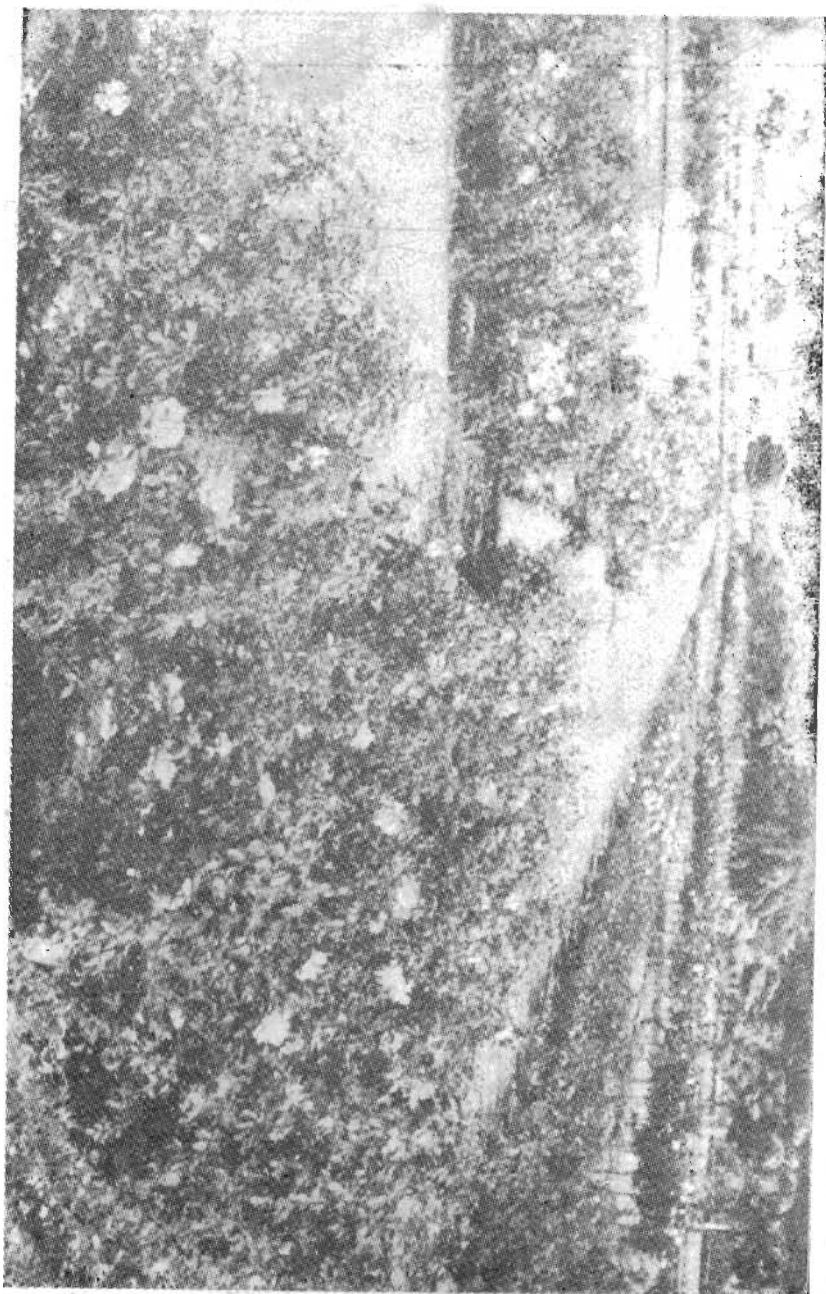


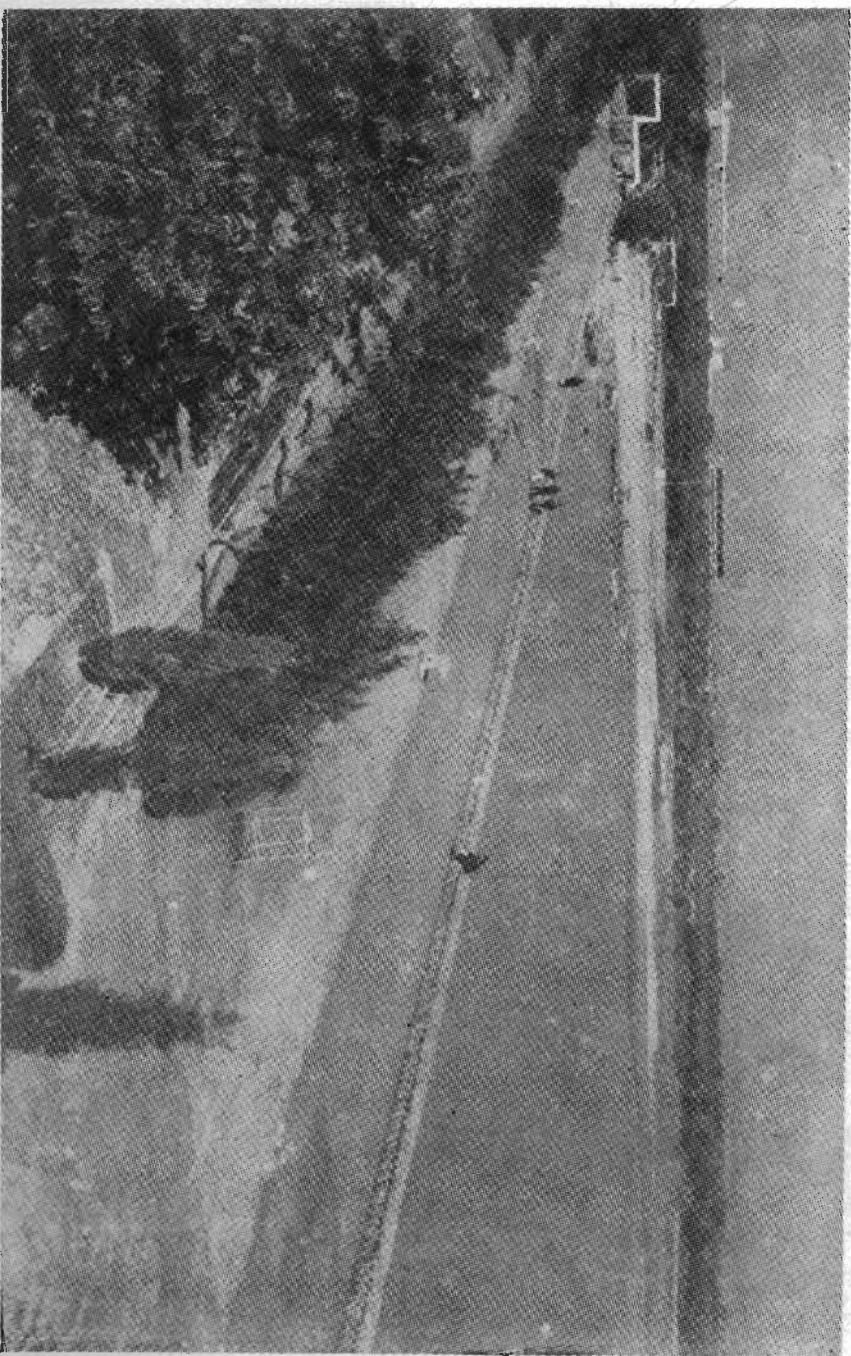
A waterfall—to give the Rock garden a taste
of Mughal gardens



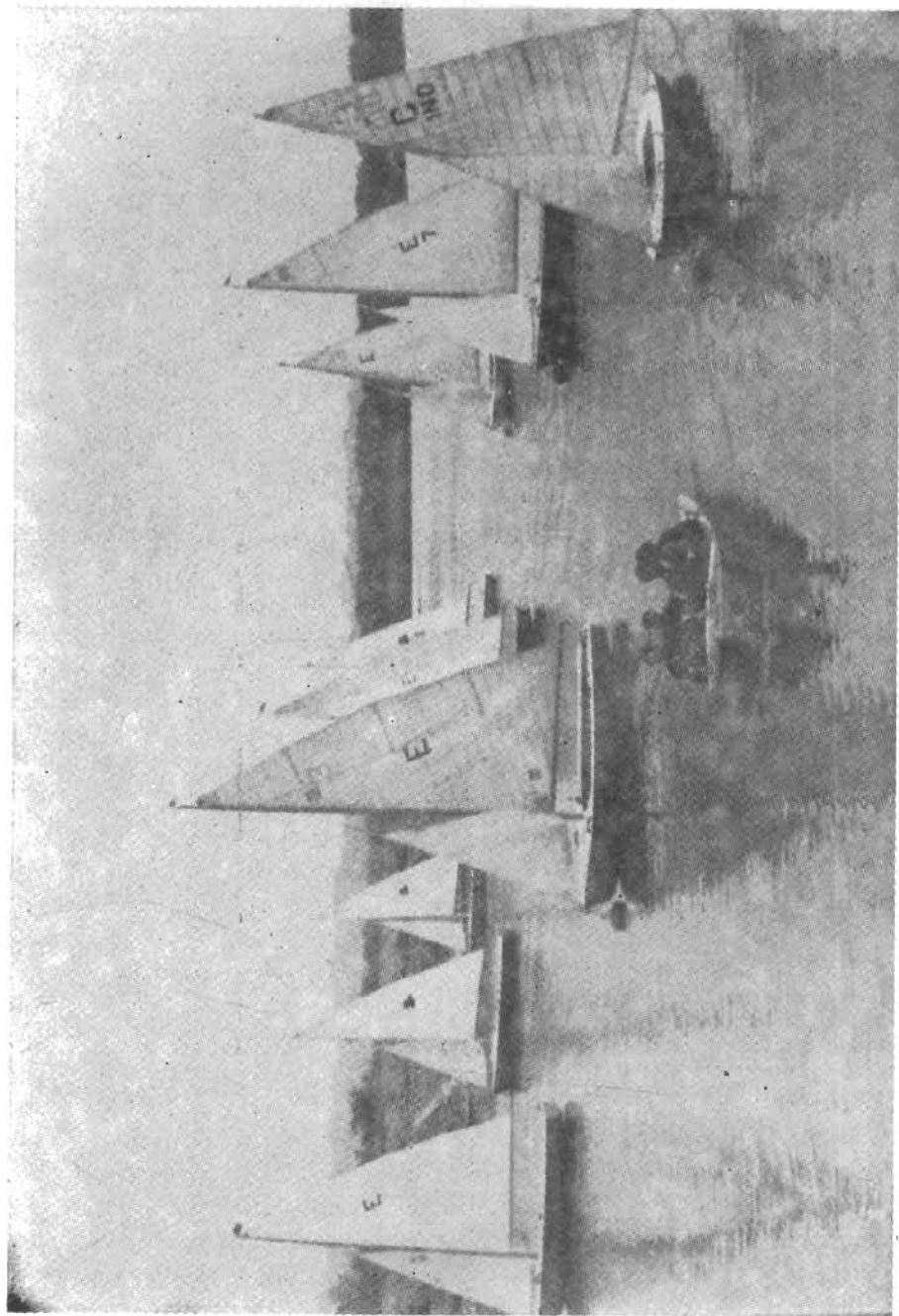
A group of people of all ages in Rock garden—a unique artistic creation out of broken crockery, stoneware and waste pieces of glazed tiles of different size and hues

A view of Rose garden, Sector—16





A view of Sukhna Lake, Sector-1



Sail boats on the surface of Sukhna Lake, Sector—1

The city are the City Centre (Sector 17), the University and Educational Zone, Art Gallery, Museum of the Evolution of Life, National Gallery of Portraits, Rock Garden, Rose Garden, Sukhna Lake, etc.

As soon as the Secretariat in Sector 1 was built, the government offices moved into it. The dream city started with a population of about 40,000, mostly consisting of government employees and the labour force from U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar and Southern States together with the supporting sections of the people. The Government was encouraging private constructions by selling land at a very low cost and advancing handsome loans to people to build houses. A one-kanal plot was available for Rs. 4,000 while a two-kanal one could be had for Rs. 6,000. A one-kanal house could be completed at that time in about Rs. 35,000 only. In sharp contrast today a one kanal house fetches a price of Rs. 7 to 9 lakh. It was a young city with a population of youth.

Next to China, India is the most populous country of the world with a population of about sixty-eight crores and fifty two lakhs. We, the inhabitants of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, form a small fraction of 0.07 per cent of the overall population of India. To provide the most comprehensive image of the population of the country, at a given point of time, is a gigantic task, which has been entrusted to Census Organisation. Apart from the size, there are many other interesting features of our population which are also collected during the census taking. For instance, how many are we and what is the proportion of males and females; whether they are young or old; how many are literate and how many illiterate; what do they do for livelihood; to which religions do they belong; how many languages do they speak; do they live in villages or towns; etc. etc. All these features of the people put together can be termed as 'A Portrait of Population' and in this booklet we shall try to portray the picture of the population of the Chandigarh Union Territory as assessed from the data of 1981 Census.

Before we proceed further, let us first of all explain—what is a Census? The word 'Census' is a Latin word meaning 'to assess' or 'to rate'. In other words it stands for a count of the population of an area with a view to 'assessing' or 'rating' for various purposes. The Oxford dictionary meaning of 'Census' is 'counting of heads'. A census is no doubt basically counting of heads but it also yields useful information regarding each individual as we shall be discussing in the following chapters. The early census counts no doubt had a limited purpose confined mainly to taxation and military requirements.

As time went on, Governments became aware that detailed information regarding the people was necessary for successful planning and development. The scope of Census, therefore, gradually expanded over the years and today Census is a carefully organised, planned and a scientific enquiry which meets the requirement for planning of various Ministries of the Central and State Governments.

A study of the historical perspective of the Indian Census shows that the foundation of modern Census-taking was laid by the 1867-72 groups of Censuses. The year 1881, however, witnessed the first complete Census of the population on a uniform basis conducted throughout India. Since then the Indian Census has never looked back and has become a decennial regular feature thereafter. The 1981 Census, is, therefore, conspicuous as it completes one hundredth year of the history of the Indian Censuses.

The Census is a Central Government subject. The Organisation is run at All-India level by Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India assisted by technical and administrative wings. The organisation at the State/Union Territory level is headed by a Director of Census Operations (assisted by other technical and non-technical staff), who function under the over-all supervision and control of the Registrar General. The Census in each State is, however, conducted through the State Government machinery. The Deputy Commissioner of each district is designated as the District Census Officer and made responsible for getting completed successfully the Census in all parts of his district through the subordinate staff especially appointed and trained for this purpose.

The most important field worker who does the spade work by moving from door to door is the enumerator. He is responsible to fill-in all the basic Census schedules. To co-ordinate the work of 4 to 6 enumerators, who may have blocks contiguous to each other, we appoint a supervisor who looks after the Census-taking of his circle. A few supervisory circles put together form a zone, which is guided and supervised by a zonal officer. Each district stands already divided into tehsils and tehsils are sub-divided into zones, as mentioned above, for effective control and supervision. The training to all the Census enumerators, supervisors, zonal Officers, charge and District Officers, in matters relating to Census concepts and the various schedules to be canvassed, is imparted by the Census Organisation.

The conduct of the Census is a well planned and organised operation. The entire State/UT is divided into enumerator blocks and each such block is entrusted to an enumerator for Census-taking.

Normally each village is an administrative unit and as such treated as an enumerator block. For an average and ideal enumerator block, the size of population to be covered should be about 750 to 1,000 in rural and 600 to 750 in urban areas. So when the population of a village or urban unit is too large to be handled by an enumerator, more than one enumerators are appointed keeping in view the work load involved.

As soon as the blocks have been carved out, enumerators and supervisors etc. appointed and trained, all that remains to be done is to ensure that not even a single person is missed during enumeration or counted twice. The enumeration work is spread over a period of 2 to 3 weeks during which the enumerator goes from door to door within his block counting all the normal residents. Houseless persons are also taken account of on the last night of the Census at an hour when they would normally be resting for the night at one or the other place.

An enumerator's basic census work starts with the preparation of a notional map of his block. The idea of drawing the map is to mirror a clear picture of the area under his charge depicting specifically all the buildings (kutcha as well as pucca), main streets and roads, physical features, and other important land marks which may serve as a guide. All the buildings and the Census houses of the block are numbered serially on the map first and later on physically to ensure complete coverage of Census Operation. In case the buildings already have permanent numbers, these are adopted as they are. After the house-numbering is over, Houselist schedules (specimen appended at Annexure I) are filled in the same systematic order. During 1981 Census, Houselisting was completed in the Union Territory from 1st to 31st May, 1980. These schedules covered besides identification, among other things, the purpose to which a census house was put, household number, name of the head of household, number of persons normally residing in the household, physically handicapped persons, etc. etc.

The main census schedule is the Individual slip (specimen appended at Annexure II). The population count in our Union Territory was conducted from 9th February to 28th February, 1981, followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The sunrise of 1st March 1981 was fixed as a reference date and data was brought upto date with reference to this point of time. The houseless population was covered on the nights of 27th and 28th February, 1981.

It will not be out of context to mention here that our Union Territory had in all 772 blocks, comprising of 716 urban and 56 rural

blocks. The Union Territory being uni-district and uni-tehsil, we had one each a District Census Officer and a Principal Charge Officer. Other Census Officers consisted of 4 Charge Officers and 7 Assistant Charge or Zonal officers. The number of enumerators and supervisors deployed for enumeration for urban and rural areas stood at 804 and 170 respectively. A contingent of 130 enumerators and 20 supervisors was also kept as reserve.

The Individual slip has been divided into two parts. First part is the universal slip which was to be canvassed throughout the country. The second part consists of the sample slip and was required to be canvassed in sample blocks only. In Union Territories and smaller States, however, the sample slip was canvassed on full count. Universal slip covered demographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics of population and was designed on almost the same pattern as that of 1971 Census except that migration and fertility questions were now covered in the sample slip. The universal slip contained the following additional questions :

- (i) Attending School/College,
- (ii) Seeking/Available for work.

Individual slip, as the very name implies, was required to be filled in respect of every individual who was asked to reply to all the 16 questions and its sub-parts, if any. Every person was asked, among other things, his/her name, sex, age, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, mother tongue, religion, educational standard, etc. The name was asked purely for the purpose of identification and questions on sex and age were asked because the entire population had to be tabulated by sex and various age groups for a comparative demographic study. Other questions related to the economic activities and are designed to broadly divide the entire population into workers and non-workers. The sample slip displays useful information about the place of birth, migration and reasons for migration from the place of last residence together with very interesting and detailed data about fertility. All these important characteristics of the population of our Union Territory have been processed, compiled and tabulated by the Census Organisation. We shall try to highlight the salient features of these aspects in the chapters to follow in the portrait of our population.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

Even though census taking entails, as of now, the collection of a variety of data to meet the requirement of development planning, the primary purpose continues to be the 'counting of heads'. The 1981 census yielded a figure of 68·5 crore persons for the country as a whole. This when compared to the corresponding figure of 54·8 crore for 1971 Census, shows an addition of 13·7 crore in the country's population during the decade 1971—81. We the inhabitants of Chandigarh belong to one of the nine Union Territories of India and are a small fraction of the country's population. Table No. 2·1 gives the population and area of the States and Union Territories in the country. The Union Territory of Chandigarh returned a population of 4,51,610 persons or 0·07 per cent of the total population of India spread over an area of 114 Sq. Kms. which is just negligible when seen as percentage to total of the country's area. This Union Territory is uni-district and uni-tehsil and comprises of Chandigarh city, three towns and twenty-seven villages (of which three are un-inhabited).

TABLE NO. 2·1
Population and Area of States and Union Territories—1981

India/States/Union Territories	Population		Area (Sq. Km.)	
	Total	Proportion to population of the country	Total	Proportion to total area of the country
1	2	3	4	5
India*	68,51,84,692	100·00	32,87,263	100·00
States				
1 Andhra Pradesh	5,35,49,673	7·82	2,75,068	8·37
2 Assam*	1,98,96,843	2·90	78,438	2·39
3 Bihar	6,99,14,734	10·20	1,73,877	5·29
4 Gujarat	3,40,85,799	4·97	1,96,024	5·96
5 Haryana	1,29,22,618	1·89	44,212	1·35
6 Himachal Pradesh	42,80,818	0·62	55,673	1·69
7 Jammu and Kashmir	59,87,389	0·87	2,22,236	6·76

- * Includes projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions.

1	2	3	4	5
8 Karnataka	3,71,35,714	5.42	1,91,791	5.83
9 Kerala	2,54,53,680	3.71	38,863	1.18
10 Madhya Pradesh	5,21,78,844	7.62	4,43,446	13.49
11 Maharashtra	6,27,84,171	9.16	3,07,690	9.36
12 Manipur	14,20,953	0.21	22,327	0.68
13 Meghalaya	13,35,819	0.19	22,429	0.68
14 Nagaland	7,74,930	0.11	16,579	0.50
15 Orissa	2,63,70,271	3.83	1,55,707	4.74
16 Punjab	1,67,88,915	2.45	50,362	1.53
17 Rajasthan	3,42,61,862	5.00	3,42,239	10.41
18 Sikkim	3,16,385	0.05	7,096	0.22
19 Tamil Nadu	4,84,08,077	7.06	1,30,058	3.96
20 Tripura	20,53,058	0.30	10,486	0.32
21 Uttar Pradesh	11,08,62,013	16.18	2,94,411	8.96
22 West Bengal	5,45,80,647	7.97	88,752	2.70
Union Territories :				
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,88,741	0.03	8,249	0.25
2 Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839	0.09	83,743	2.55
3 Chandigarh	4,51,610	0.07	114	'N'
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,03,676	0.02	491	0.01
5 Delhi	62,20,406	0.91	1,483	0.05
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	10,86,730	0.16	3,814	0.12
7 Lakshadweep	40,249	0.01	32	'N'
8 Mizoram	4,93,757	0.07	21,081	0.64
9 Pondicherry	6,04,471	0.09	492	0.01

'N' Stands for negligible.

A study of the figures displayed in the aforesaid table highlight that Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state, accounting for 16.18 per cent of the total population of India. In case of area, Madhya Pradesh is at the top with a proportion of 13.49 of the country's area under its occupation. Of all the States, Sikkim not only occupies the least area but has also the least population. Sikkim has a population smaller than even that of the Union Territories of Delhi ; Goa, Daman and Diu ; Arunachal Pradesh ; Pondicherry ; Mizoram and Chandigarh. It will be interesting to note that only 1.45 per cent of the population of the country inhabit all the nine Union Territories which together occupy an area of a little more than 3.63 per cent of India.

Table No. 2.2 gives the distribution of population in various Union Territories in descending order.

TABLE NO. 2.2

Union Territories arranged in Descending order of Population

Union Territories	Population		Area (Sq. Km.)	
	Total	Proportion to total population of all Union Territories	Total	Proportion to the area of all Union Territories
1	2	3	4	5
1 Delhi	62,20,406	63.33	1,483.0	1.24
2 Goa, Daman and Diu	10,36,730	11.06	3,814.0	3.19
3 Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839	6.43	83,743.0	70.09
4 Pondicherry	6,04,471	6.16	492.0	0.41
5 Mizoram	4,93,757	5.03	21,081.0	17.64
6 Chandigarh	4,51,610	4.60	114.0	0.09
7 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,88,741	1.92	8,249.0	6.90
8 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,03,676	1.06	491.0	0.41
9 Lakshadweep	40,249	0.41	32.0	0.03

It is evident from the data that about two-third of the entire population of Union Territories is concentrated in Delhi alone, even though it occupies only 1.24 per cent of their area. Next in order are Goa, Daman and Diu accounting for 11.06 per cent population of Union Territories. Chandigarh Union Territory ranks at number six and is populated by 4.60 per cent. The smallest in area as also the most meagrely populated Union Territory is Lakshadweep, with 0.41 per cent of population and 0.03 per cent of area of the Union Territories. So far as area is concerned, Arunachal Pradesh is at the top with an area of 70.09 per cent followed by Mizoram occupying 17.64 per cent. Chandigarh in order of area, however, stands next to bottom at number eight.

To have a fairly good idea of the way people are distributed, it is essential to take into consideration the area occupied. This is done by relating the area to the population and is known as the density of population. Density is defined as the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometre of an area on an average and is calculated by dividing the population by the area. The study of the density of population is very useful in knowing the extent of crowding in a given area. Table No. 2.3 gives the density of population per sq. km. in the States/Union Territories, arranged in descending order.

TABLE NO. 2.3

Density of Population per Square Kilometer in the States/Union Territories
(Arranged in order of density)

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Density
1	2	3
1	Delhi	4,194
2	Chandigarh	3,961
3	Lakshadweep	1,258
4	Pondicherry	1,229
5	Kerala	655

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Density
1	2	3
6	West Bengal	615
7	Bihar	402
8	Uttar Pradesh	377
9	Tamil Nadu	372
10	Panjab	333
11	Haryana	292
12	Goa, Daman and Diu	285
13	Assam*	254
14	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	211
15	Maharashtra	204
16	Tripura	196
17	Andhra Pradesh	195
18	Karnataka	194
19	Gujarat	174
20	Orissa	169
21	Madhya Pradesh	118
22	Rajasthan	100
23	Himachal Pradesh	77
24	Manipur	64
25	Meghalaya	60

*The density of Assam has been worked out on projected population,

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Density
1		3
26	Jammu and Kashmir	59
27	Nagaland	47
28	Sikkim	45
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
30	Mizoram	23
31	Arunachal Pradesh	8
	India	216

The density of population of India which stood at 178 during 1971 Census increased to 216 in 1981. The extremely high densities of Delhi (4,194) and Chandigarh (3,961) are understandable as the former is the nation's capital and the latter a fast growing urban agglomeration in north India. The most densely populated States are Kerala (655) and West Bengal (615). Judged by the national standard, first thirteen States/Union Territories are more over-crowded with density of 254 and above while another five, ranking at serial number fourteen to eighteen, have a density ranging from 194 to 211 and are almost at par with the national average. This leaves thirteen States/Union Territories with average density ranging from as high as 174 to as low as 8.

Table No. 2.4 shows density of population in the constituents of Chandigarh Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 2.4

Population per Square Kilometre in Chandigarh Union Territory

Union Territory/ Urban Agglomeration	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population per Km ²
1	2	3
Chandigarh Union Territory	Total	3,961
	Rural	630
	Urban	6,188

1	2	3
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	6,188
(a) Chandigarh City	Urban	6,488
(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	Urban	6,399
(ii) Buterla (O.G.)	Urban	48,140
(iii) Badheri (O.G.)	Urban	57,733
(b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	2,963
(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	Urban	6,729
(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	Urban	846
(c) Burail Census Town	Urban	34,166
(d) Attawa Census Town	Urban	1,06,175

An analysis of these figures reveals that urban areas of Chandigarh Union Territory are comparatively the most densely populated with an average density of 6,188. Against it, even the rural parts with a density of 630 almost rank at par with the most populated States of India like Kerala and West Bengal. Among the various urban areas, Attawa Census town has returned the highest density of 1,06,175 while Mani Majra (O.G.) has the lowest return of 846. The densities of population of Chandigarh City and Chandigarh Agglomeration (which encompasses all the urban areas) stand at 6,488 and 6,188 respectively.

The population size and the pattern of its distribution has been briefly discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Another aspect related to the subject would be to look at the living conditions by a study of the houses and the average size of household. It will not be out of place to point out that all of us are not fortunate enough to have a roof over our heads either as owners or as tenants. Such persons who are forced to live under the open sky, for one reason or the other, have been enumerated as 'houseless population'. Again, a part of the population might have been compelled, for other reasons, to reside away from their homes in boarding houses, hotels, hospitals, asylums, jails etc. Such population has been designated as 'Institutional Population' for the purpose of Census. While

conducting Census, every care had been taken to count all the persons whether living in residential houses, being houseless or confined in the Institutions of the kind explained.

It will be appropriate to explain the terms 'House' and 'Household' as used in the 1981 Census. A Census House has been defined as a building or a part of a building having a separate entrance, used or recognised as a separate Unit. It may be occupied or vacant and if occupied may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. A household is a group of persons who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. A household can have persons related by blood or unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Students in a hostel, friends sharing a room, patients in a hospital, inmates of a prison or ashram or a rescue home etc., who take their meals from a common kitchen or mess, are also households even though they are not related to each other. Such households are called 'Institutional Households'.

Chandigarh Union Territory's total population of 4,51,610 persons comprising of 1,00,596 households lived in 98,893 occupied residential houses. It works out to 1,017 households for every 1,000 houses and points to the fact that some of the houses are shared. Disregarding the houseless households, the said ratio works out to 1,004 households per 1,000 houses.

Table No. 2.5 provides the three categories of households by their number and populations with their respective percentages for Chandigarh Union Territory as also the average size of household for each category.

TABLE NO. 2.5

Categories of Households by their Number and Population with their respective Percentages

Type of Households	Households	Percentage to total households	Population	Percentage to total population	Average size of a household
1	2	3	4	5	6
Normal	99,110	98.52	4,36,790	96.72	4.41
Houseless	1,299	1.29	4,047	0.90	3.12
Institutional	187	0.19	10,773	2.38	57.61
Total	1,00,596	100.00	4,51,610	100.00	4.49

The distribution of households by categories shows that normal households comprise 98.52 per cent of the total households which together account for a population of 96.72 per cent of the Union Territory. The average size of the normal household works out to 4.41 persons which is much below the national figure of 5.55.

The average household in Chandigarh Union Territory consists of 4.49 members. There is not much variation in this pattern when we study the rural and urban areas separately. While the average rural household has 4.89 persons, the average urban household comprises 4.46 members. It will be interesting to know the change in the size of households since 1971. Average household size for Chandigarh Union Territory, for its rural and urban areas in 1971 stood at 4.30, 4.66 and 4.27 members respectively. It will thus be seen that the size of average household has increased a little over the decade.

Population is a dynamic variable so its picture goes on changing. Births, deaths and migration are the three factors which effect the growth of the population in a given area. Birth adds to the population while a death depletes it and both these biological processes go on effecting the population and the net result is 'natural increase'. The population also increases or decreases depending upon the number of persons who may come in or leave the area. This movement of population from one place to another is called migration. The country as a whole has been considered to be a closed area in the sense that migration to and from India has been insignificant as compared to natural growth. More or less a similar situation prevailed in respect of inter-state migration, too. Incidentally, this is true historically; of late the inter-state migration as also the migration to and from the country is becoming statistically, discernable. None-the-less, the drift of rural population to urban areas has been a feature to be reckoned with. Migration as a whole will be taken up in a separate chapter. Our numbers are growing but we must be aware as to how fast our population is increasing and as to what is to be our likely position in the years to come. For instance, in 1901 birth-rate was 45.8 and the death rate 44.4. In other words, for every 1,000 persons the incidence of birth was about 46 while that of death more than 44. It gave an increase of 2 persons per thousand population. In 1961 the birth-rate stood at 41.7 and the death rate at 22.8 registering a decline of 8.95 per cent for births and 48.65 per cent for deaths as compared to the corresponding rates of 1901. During 1981, the estimated birth and death

rates further showed a downward trend and were recorded as 33.9 and 12.5 respectively. If we compare these rates with those of 1901, we see that within eight decades the birth rate dropped by 25.98 per cent and the death rate by 71.84 per cent. It highlights the fact that the pace of decline of death rate is far more steep than that of birth rate.

While the advanced countries have almost achieved a level of zero increase, the developing and the under developed world is facing a gigantic task of containing the on slaught of population explosion. The problem is accentuated when in the developing world the death rates are controlled while the check on the births is rather meagre. In the present welfare States, this comes about on account of availability of better living conditions, medical facilities, eradication of epidemics and advancement of science which have ensured longer life expectancy. Our country is already over-populated from normal standards. We have more of people than our resources, with present level of technology, can support. No doubt with the advancement of science and utilisation of better technology we now produce more food, cloth and almost all other essential requirements of life but the benefits conferred are neutralised by the ever increasing numbers. Consequently, it has now become a national imperative that further growth of population is drastically cut so that it does not obliterate all the endeavours that are being made to ameliorate the lot of our people.

To have a clear picture of the rate at which our country's population has been growing over the past few decades, Table No. 2.6 brings out the growth rate of population since 1901.

TABLE NO. 2·6
Growth of Population in India (1901—1981)

Year	Population	Percentage growth rate
1	2	3
1901	23,83,96,327	..
1911	25,20,93,390	5·75
1921	25,13,21,213	0·31
1931	27,89,77,238	11·00
1941	31,86,60,580	14·22
1951	36,10,88,090	13·31
1961	43,92,34,771	21·51
1971	54,81,59,652	24·80
1981	68,51,84,692	25·00

On examining these figures we see that except for the decade 1911—21, when the population registered a loss of 0·31 per cent, during all other Censuses the trend remained towards steady growth. While the lowest growth rate at 5·75 was recorded during 1901—11, the growth rate was almost double during 1921—31, which more or less made up the loss suffered during 1911—21. The percentage increase of 14·22 during 1931—41 showed a little downward trend during 1941—51 and was at 13·31. But during 1951—61, 1961—71 and 1971—81 the growth rate ranging from 21·51 to 25·0 has been most alarming. This is in spite of the national publicity and family planning programmes which are advocating strongly to the curbing of the growth rate. Unless we control the rapid growth of population, our economic backwardness and limited resources will not be sufficient to make us prosper, attain a good standard of living and remove poverty.

As Chandigarh Union Territory was formed in 1966, it will be worth while to study the growth of population from 1951 onwards only. Table No. 2.7 shows the growth of population for Chandigarh and all other Union Territories from 1951 to 1981.

TABLE NO. 2·7

Growth of Population in Union Territories (1951—81)

Union Territory	Rate of growth		
	1951—61	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+105·19	+81·17	+63·93
2 Arunachal Pradesh	..	+38·91	+35·15
3 Chandigarh	+394·13	+114·59	+75·55
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+39·56	+27·96	+39·78
5 Delhi	+52·44	+52·93	+53·00
6 Goa Daman & Diu	+5·14	+36·88	+26·69
7 Lakshadweep	+14·61	+31·95	+26·53
8 Mizoram	+35·61	+24·93	+48·55
9 Pondicherry	+16·34	+27·81	+28·15

While there is a consistency in the decadal growth rates for most of the Union Territories, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have shown phenomenal growths in 1951—61, and have gradually slowed down during 1971—81. As referred to in Chapter I, Chandigarh is an absolutely new city and the induction of population during 1951—71 was contemplated. That the population has risen by 75·55 per cent during 1971—81, indicates for sure, that the expansion of the city is still on. If the future Censuses show a rise of about 40+ per cent we might be in a position to assert that the city has reached its zenith and the growth could then be attributed to the natural increase and the normal drift of rural population to urban areas.

Unlike Chandigarh, Delhi is an old city yet it has been attracting a very high proportion of migrants during the last three decades as is reflected in Table No. 2·7. A growth rate of over 50 per cent for over three decades is naturally a cause of concern for the Town Planners.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

As in most other countries, it is customary in India too to broadly divide the population at the time of each Census into two categories namely the rural and the urban. A vast majority of more than 76 per cent of our population is rural and can be termed as village dwellers. Against this, urban dwellers consist of the remaining 24 per cent of the population residing in our towns and cities. In sharp contrast, Chandigarh Union Territory has only 6 per cent village dwellers against 94 per cent town dwellers.

The study of these two components of population is highly useful to know the proportion and growth of urban population. The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population gives the extent of urbanisation. Urbanisation has become the *sine quo non* of progress and is an indicator of socio-economic change and development. In the past, the towns and cities mostly developed as commercial and administrative centres. Now, with the growth of industrialisation, expansion of multifarious commercial and banking activities and as such with the emergence of developing economy, the growth of towns and cities has gained momentum. In addition, urban areas are fast emerging as centres for the spread of knowledge, higher education and technology. These are also being regarded as models of progress and socio-cultural development. There is no denying the fact that urban centres exercise a great influence on the growth and socio-economic life of the peripheral area of the town/city. An important factor in the growth of urban centres seems to be the growing urge of the rural population to shift to urban areas in the hope of getting better openings for livelihood, better educational and medical facilities and above all a better life style. It is in the light of these factors that a study of urbanisation gains added importance.

The village dwellers in India during 1901 formed 89 per cent and urban dwellers 11 per cent. If we see the corresponding proportion of population after five decades, say in 1951, the rural population declined to 83 per cent while the urban population rose to 17. Table No. 3.1 gives the percentage of rural and urban population as returned at Censuses from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE No. 3·1

Percentages of Rural and Urban Population from 1901 to 1981

Year	Percentage of Rural Popu- lation	Percentage of Urban Popu- lation
1	2	3
1901	89	11
1911	90	10
1921	89	11
1931	88	12
1941	86	14
1951	83	17
1961	82	18
1971	80	20
1981	76	24

It is evident that urban dwellers are increasing and during the two decades 1961—81 have registered an increase of 6 per cent points which is at par with the urbanisation recorded for all the five decades 1901—51. The growth of urbanisation by 4 per cent during 1971—81 is double the corresponding percentage increase during 1961—71.

India is predominantly a rural country with more than six lakh villages. A village has been defined as “a parcel of land which as a whole is partly built over but mostly cultivated and waste with a definite position and area, the boundaries of which were defined at the time of cadastral survey or at the time of revenue survey”. In other words, a revenue village is a cluster of houses which include the main village together with its hamlets, if any, surrounded by agricultural fields, pastures, vegetation etc. It is recognised as a distinct geographical unit. It has a definite identity and surveyed boundary laid down in the revenue records.

Villages vary in size, area and population. There can be villages where no population resides, due to one or the other reason. Such villages are known in the revenue records as 'be-chirag'. 'Be' means 'without' and 'chirag' means 'lamp'. So, a 'be-chirag' village is an uninhabited village.

Table No. 3.2 gives the percentage of rural populations in India, States and Union Territories.

TABLE No. 3.2

Percentage of Rural Population to total by States and Union Territories

India/States/Union Territories	Percentage of Rural Population to total population
1	2
India	76.30
States	
1 Andhra Pradesh	76.68
2 Assam*	N.A.
3 Bihar	87.53
4 Gujarat	68.90
5 Haryana	78.12
6 Himachal Pradesh	92.38
7 Jammu & Kashmir	78.95
8 Karnataka	71.11
9 Kerala	81.25
10 Madhya Pradesh	79.71
11 Maharashtra	64.97
12 Manipur	73.58
13 Meghalaya	81.93
14 Nagaland	84.48

*Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions.

1	2
15 Orissa	88·20
16 Punjab	72·32
17 Rajasthan	78·95
18 Sikkim	83·85
19 Tamil Nadu	67·05
20 Tripura	89·01
21 Uttar Pradesh	82·05
22 West Bengal	73·53
Union Territories	
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73·70
2 Arunachal Pradesh	93·44
3 Chandigarh	6·37
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93·33
5 Delhi	7·27
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	67·63
7 Lakshadweep	53·72
8 Mizoram	75·33
9 Pondicherry	47·72

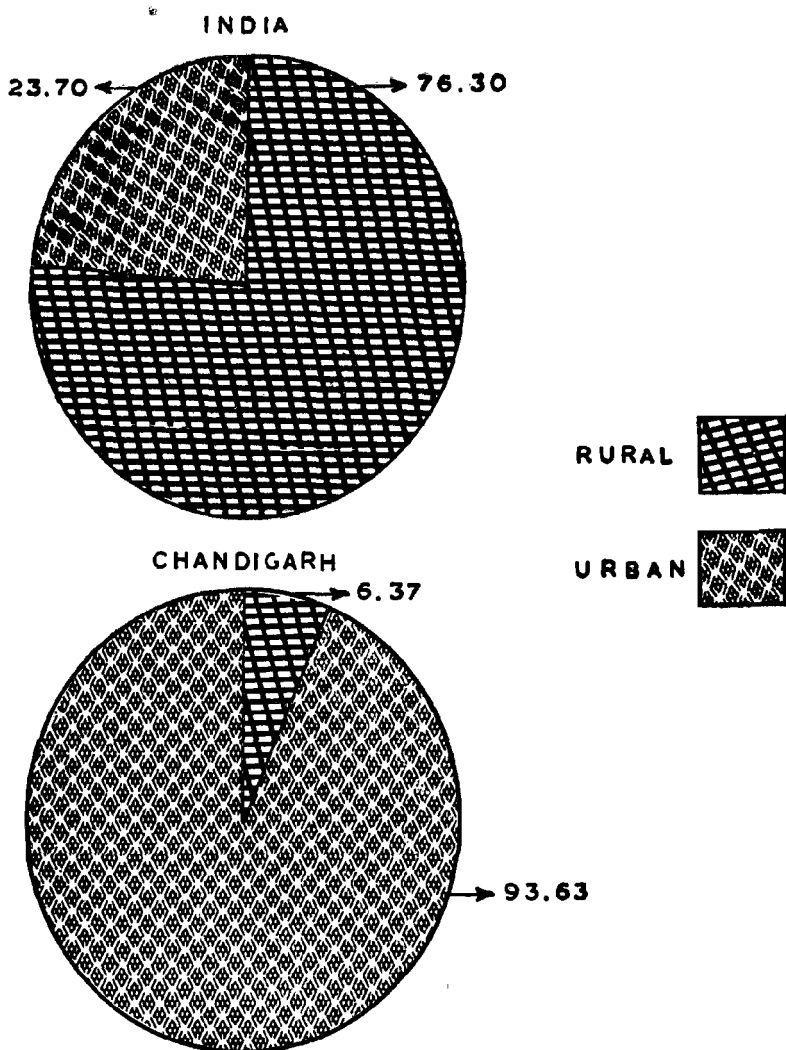
The State with highest rural component in India is Himachal Pradesh (92·38 per cent) followed by Tripura (89·01 per cent). The third such State is Orissa with a rural component of 88·20 per cent. Maharashtra is the least rural, with a percentage of 64·97. In case of Union Territories, Arunachal is mostly rural with a percentage as high as 93·44 closely followed by Dadar & Nagar Haveli with a percentage of 93·33. Chandigarh and Delhi have the minimum rural population with percentage of 6·37 and 7·27 respectively.

Our Union Territory has a rural component of 28,769 out of a total population of 4,51,610 persons or 6·37 per cent. Of the total area of 114 Sq. Kms., the rural area comprises 45·67 Sq. Kms. which works out to 40 per cent, spread over 27 villages. The density of rural population works out to 630 persons per Sq. Km. which is very high when compared to the corresponding

CHANDIGARH

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

1981



density of India which stands at 174. Out of the 27 villages, 3 are uninhabited. The average population of an inhabited village of Chandigarh is 1,199 persons against 911 persons for India. Further, the average area of a village in Chandigarh and India stands at 1.69 Sq. Km. and 51.94 Km. respectively. It is the vast area of an average village in India which is mainly responsible for the return of lower rural density of population. In Chandigarh Union Territory, there is a great variation between the smallest and the largest villages. The smallest village is Nizam-pur Burail which returned a population of only 3 persons in 1981. There are two other villages which returned a population of less than 100 namely: Badheri (29 persons) and Bair Majra (39 persons). The largest village is Halo Majra with a population of 2,984 persons followed by Maloya which returned a population of 2,737.

Table No. 3.3 provides percentage of population living in villages of various sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981, both for India and Chandigarh Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 3.3

Percentage Distribution of Population living in Villages of Population Size India/Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Sl. No.	Village population size	Percentage of population	
		India	Chandigarh U.T.
1	2	3	4
1	Less than 200	2.40	0.78
2	200—499	10.08	2.34
3	500—999	19.13	14.60
4	1,000—1,999	25.91	25.06
5	2,000—4,999	27.05	57.22
6	5,000—9,999	9.29	..
7	10,000 and above	6.14	..

When compared with the All-India figures, Chandigarh has comparatively a lower percentage of rural population residing in villages with various population sizes of less than 1,000 persons. Against 17.72 per cent of our Union Territory's population residing in such villages, the corresponding proportion for India stands at 31.61. So far as the villages with population size of 1,000 to 1,999 persons are concerned, the proportion of population of Chandigarh at 25.06 compares favourably with its corresponding figure for the country as a whole which stands as 25.91 per cent. In case of villages having population size of 2,000—4,999, the proportion of population living in such villages at 57.22 is more than double when compared with the national percentage of 27.05. The population living in villages with population size of 5,000+ is, however, conspicuous by its' absence in our Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 3-4
Villages Classified by Population Size—1981

Village population	Number of villages	Population		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 200	4	223	140	83
200—499	2	673	370	303
500—999	6	4,201	2,493	1,708
1,000—1,999	5	7,209	4,102	3,107
2,000—4,999	7	16,463	9,941	6,522
5,000—9,999	..	..	..	..
10,000 and above	..	..	..	..
Total	24	28,769	17,046	11,723

In Chandigarh, the small villages, with ~~population less than~~ 500, number 6 and account for 3.11 per cent of the total rural population. The medium villages of population size 500 to 1,999 form the largest number of 11 and contain 39.66 per cent of rural population. This leaves only 7 large villages having a size of 2,000—4,999 with the major chunk of rural population of 57.23 per cent. It is also evident that there is no village with a population of 5,000 or more.

So far as urban unit is concerned, in 1981 Census, it was decided to retain the same definition as was adopted during 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variation. 1981 Census definition for an urban area is reproduced as under :—

- (a) All places which are Municipalities, Corporations, Cantonments or Notified Areas ;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :—
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000,
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of its' male working population is engaged in non-agricultural and allied activity, and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per Km² (i.e. 1,000 per Sq. mile).
- (c) In the opinion of the Director of Census Operations any other place where predominant urban characteristics are noticed.

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that of males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore, contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas, in 1981 Census these activities were treated as at par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

On the other hand an urban agglomeration is a recent concept. It stands for a recognition of not merely a core town but also of the area over which its' influence extends. It is defined as "a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physical contiguous towns together with continuous well organised urban out growths, if any, of such towns."

India's urban population forms only 24 per cent of the total population. The number of towns stood at 3,126 in 1971 and increased to 4,029 in 1981. This shows an increase of 29 per cent within a decade. Chandigarh Union Territory has an urban component of about 54 per cent in the total population which is concentrated in four towns. The urban area in all is 68.33 Sq. Kms. or 60 per cent of the total area of 114 Sq. Kms. The density of urban population in Chandigarh works out to 6,188 as against the corresponding national figure of 3,002 persons per Sq. Km. Even though the urbanisation is growing steadily the rural population seems no where to diminish. This is mainly due to the predominant agricultural economy of our rural areas. However, when the pressure on land increases, the unemployed rural population is forced to migrate to urban areas to seek employment. Consequently, rural to urban migration is by far the main reason for urbanisation. Let us see whether the urbanisation in all States of India is uniform or not. Table No. 3·5 shows the percentages of urban population to the total population of India as a whole and for each State and Union Territory for 1971 and 1981.

TABLE NO. 3·5

**Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population in India/States/
Union Territories 1971—1981**

India/States/Union Territories	Percentage of urban population to total population	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
India	19·90	23·70
States		
1 Andhra Pradesh	19·31	23·32
2 Assam	8·87	NA.
3 Bihar	10·00	12·47
4 Gujarat	28·08	31·10
5 Haryana	17·66	21·88
6 Himachal Pradesh	6·99	7·62

1	2	3
7 Jammu & Kashmir	18·59	21·05
8 Karnataka	24·31	28·89
9 Kerala	16·24	18·75
10 Madhya Pradesh	16·29	20·29
11 Maharashtra	31·17	35·03
12 Manipur	13·19	26·42
13 Meghalaya	14·55	18·07
14 Nagaland	9·95	15·52
15 Orissa	8·41	11·80
16 Punjab	23·73	27·68
17 Rajasthan	17·63	21·05
18 Sikkim	9·37	16·15
19 Tamil Nadu	30·26	32·95
20 Tripura	10·43	10·99
21 Uttar Pradesh	14·02	17·95
22 West Bengal	24·75	26·47
Union Territories		
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22·77	26·30
2 Arunachal Pradesh	3·70	6·56
3 Chandigarh	90·55	93·63
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	6·67
5 Delhi	89·70	92·73
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	26·44	32·37
7 Lakshadweep	..	46·28
8 Mizoram	..	24·67
9 Pondicherry	42·04	52·28

The most urbanised State in India is Maharashtra with an urban content of 35·03 per cent closely followed by Tamil Nadu at 32·95 per cent. The third in order is Gujarat with a content of 31·10 per cent. These three States ranked in the same order even during 1971. In addition, Maharashtra has also shown comparatively the highest growth of urbanisation during the decade among

these three States. The least urbanised is Himachal Pradesh which has returned an urban proportion of 6.99 and 7.62 per cent during 1971 and 1981 respectively. In case of Union Territories, it may be pointed out that Chandigarh (93.63 per cent) and Delhi (92.73 per cent) are almost entirely urban and ranked in the same order even during 1971. Third most urbanised Union Territory is Pondicherry (52.28 per cent) followed by Lakshadweep (46.28 per cent). It will be interesting to note that while Pondicherry had ranked third even during 1971, Lakshadweep was entirely rural in 1971 and some of its parts have been declared urban for the first time during 1981. On an over-view it transpires that while the extent of urbanisation has been more than the All India percentage of 24 in seven States and equal number of Union Territories, in all other cases it has varied from 6 to 23 per cent.

Chandigarh Union Territory came into being in 1966 as a result of reorganisation of Punjab State and had two towns under its jurisdiction namely Chandigarh and Mani Majra. Even in 1971 the number of towns remained two but subsequently rose to four during 1981 with the declaration of the rural areas of Burail (partly) and Attawa (fully) as urban under clause (C) of the definition for urban areas as adopted for 1981 Census and reproduced earlier in this write up. The urban population of our Union Territory which constituted 99,262 in 1961 more than doubled during the decade 1961—71 and stood at 2,32,940. The decade 1971—81 registered a further increase in the urban population by 80 per cent and the count stood at 4,22,841 persons. In short, the total increase for the period 1961—81 is more than 300 per cent. The following statement shows the area and population of all the four towns for 1971 and 1981 as also the decadal increase in the population.

TABLE NO. 3.6

Area, Population, Absolute Increase and Percentage Decadal Increase in respect of Urban Areas of the Chandigarh Union Territory

City/Town	Area in Km ²		Population		Increase/ decrease in popula- tion 1971—81	Percentage decadal increase in population 1971—81
	1971	1981	1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	46.67	58.52	2,18,743	3,79,660	+1,60,917	+73.56
Mani Majra	10.93	9.45	14,197	28,001	+13,804	+97.23
Burail	..	0.32	..	10,933	..	..
Attawa	..	0.04	..	4,247	..	..
All Towns	57.60	68.33	2,32,940	4,22,841	+1,89,901	+81.52

Whereas the area of Chandigarh city has increased due to extension in city limits, from 46.67 to 58.52 Sq. Kms. during the decade 1971-81, the area of Mani Majra town has been reduced by 1.48 Sq. Kms on account of merger of some parts of Mani Majra into Chandigarh city. It is further evident that both Chandigarh and Mani Majra have undergone phenomenal growth of population during 1971-81 and recorded a very high decadal increase of 73.56 and 97.23 per cent respectively. As stated earlier Burail and Attawa attained urban status for the first time in 1981 and occupy an area of 0.32 and 0.04 Sq. Km respectively.

The towns/cities/urban agglomerations in the country have been arranged in the order of population size and grouped into following six classes—

Class I—Population 1,00,000 and above.

Class II—population of 50,000 to 99,999

Class III—Population of 20,000 to 49,999

Class IV—Population of 10,000 to 19,999

Class V—Population of 5,000 to 9,999

Class VI—Population of less than 5,000

As per Indian Census convention, any town with a population exceeding 1,00,000 is called a city. According to this classification our Union Territory had one each Class II and V town, namely Chandigarh (population 89,328) and Mani Majra (population 9,941) respectively in 1966 on the basis of 1961 Census figures. On account of the enormous growth in population as revealed in 1971 Census, Chandigarh acquired the status of Class I while Mani Majra became Class IV town. Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town jointly constituted an urban agglomeration of Chandigarh in 1971. During 1981 two newly constituted towns of Burail (Class IV) and Attawa (Class VI) have also been added as constituents of Chandigarh urban agglomeration. As a result, the population of this urban agglomeration has increased from 2,32,940 in 1971 to 4,22,841 in 1981. Further, its area increased during the decade from 57.6 to 68.33 Sq. Kms.

Table No. 3.7. depicts the constituent towns of Chandigarh urban agglomeration by area, density and population.

TABLE NO. 3.7

Constituents of Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration by Area and Population and their Corresponding Percentages as well as Density of Population

Class of Town	No. of Towns	Area in Km ²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Population	Percentage to total urban population	Density per Sq. km.
All Classes (Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration)	4	68.33	100.00	4,22,841	100.00	6,188
Class I	1	58.52	85.64	3,79,660	89.79	6,488
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	1	9.45	13.83	28,001	6.62	2,963
Class IV	1	0.32	0.47	10,933	2.59	34,166
Class V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	1	0.04	0.06	4,247	1.00	1,06,175

The major part (89.79 per cent) of the population of Chandigarh urban agglomeration lives in Class I city of Chandigarh alone which occupies in all 85.64 per cent of the total area of the agglomeration. There are no Class II and V towns. The only Class III town of Mani Majra occupies another 13.83 per cent of the total area with 6.62 per cent of the population of the urban agglomeration. This leaves 0.53 per cent of the area and 3.59 per cent of the population of the agglomeration which are shared by the remaining two towns of Burail (Class IV) and Attawa (Class VI).

For preparing the Master Plans for cities/towns, the Town planners were finding it difficult to consolidate data for the prospective urban areas around these expanding urban centres.

So, with this end in view, the Census Organisation introduced another concept of 'Standard urban area', for the first time in 1971 Census and the data trends were pursued for 1981 Census. The term urban agglomeration has already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. To recapitulate once again "the urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its' adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban out-growths". So the villages which are under the influence of the neighbouring core town are designated as out-growths of the referral town and are taken as constituents of the urban spread and as such a part of the agglomeration. The urban agglomeration, therefore, represents a spatial urban spread at a given point of time. On the other hand, standard urban area is the projected growth area of a city/town as it would be after 2 to 3 decades. Unlike the urban agglomeration, which represents the actual urban spread at a point of time, the standard urban area is a larger unit which includes not only urban areas lying in the close proximity but all other surrounding rural pockets also which are likely to get urbanised within next 2 to 3 decades. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns/cities/urban agglomerations change, the standard urban area is not supposed to change to render itself available for comparison of data over different decades.

The characteristic feature of a standard urban area is that it :

- (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000;
- (ii) contiguous area made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town ; and
- (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades.

In addition, the standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it.

During 1981 Census, one standard urban area only has been constituted in our Union Territory with the core town as Chandigarh. This standard urban area consists of the components of

the Union Territory (excluding only four villages i.e. Raipur Khurd Raipur Kalan, Mauli Jagran and Daria) and parts of the Kharar tehsil of Ropar district of Punjab (consisting of one urban component of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) and twenty-seven villages). The Chandigarh standard urban area encompasses a total area of 170.59 Sq. Kms, of which 80.73 are urban and the remaining 89.86 are rural. Its overall density works out to 2,956 persons per Sq. Km. The urban components of this standard urban area have registered a high density of 5,638 as compared to the rural areas where it stands at 546 persons per Sq. Km. only.

Table No. 3.8 shows the area and density of the standard urban area and its rural and urban components as well for its other constituents comprising of parts of Chandigarh U.T. and Ropar districts of Punjab together with their populations from 1961 to 1981.

TABLE NO. 3.8
Area, Density and Population—1961, 1971, 1981 ; for Chandigarh Standard Urban Area and its Components

Standard Urban Area/Union Territory/District		Area in Km ²	Density (Population per Km ²)	Population		
				1961	1971	1981
1		2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh Standard	T	170.59	2,956	1,29,951	2,71,777	5,04,287
Urban Area	U	80.73	5,638	93,262	2,32,940	4,55,192
	R	89.86	546	30,689	38,837	49,095
Chandigarh U.T.	T	109.19	4,081	1,13,804	2,52,294	4,45,566
	U	68.33	6,188	99,262	2,32,940	4,22,841
	R	40.86	556	14,542	19,354	22,725
Ropar District	T	61.40	1,326	16,147	19,483	58,721
(Punjab State)	U	12.40	2,609	..	..	32,351
	R	49.00	538	16,147	19,483	26,370

Of the total area of the Chandigarh standard urban area, more than 64 per cent falls in Chandigarh U.T. while the remaining about 36 per cent belongs to Kharar tehsil of Ropar district of Punjab.

It is also evident that whereas the decadal increase of population of this standard urban area was more than 109 per cent during the decade 1961—71, it came down to about 86 per cent during 1971—81. Another interesting feature is that urban growth rate is as high as 95.41 per cent when compared to the corresponding rural figure of 26.41 for 1971—81. In other words, the over all population of the standard urban area has increased about four times during the two decades 1961—81. The main reason for such an alarming growth can be attributed to the fact that the core town of Chandigarh City is the capital of not only our Union Territory but also of Punjab and Haryana States as well. It has resulted in providing greater employment opportunities due to the expansion of various offices of Punjab and Haryana States as also of Central Government and Chandigarh Administration. Besides, expansion of industrial and commercial concerns, banking, construction activities, transport and other private sectors and other related economic activities have contributed equally in the influx of persons seeking employment to this fast developing standard urban area. It will not be out of contest to add that all the rural and urban components of this standard urban area are well connected by pucca roads with the core city of Chandigarh and further enjoy good educational, medical and communication facilities. Regular bus services ply to all these areas which have also a net work of post and telegraph offices. The functional category of the standard urban area and its components is 'Service'.

The very concept of a standard urban area does not envisage any subsequent change in its boundary because of the fact that it is a long term planning area for reporting statistical data during the successive at least 2 to 3 Censuses. In case of Chandigarh standard urban area, however, local conditions made it necessary to introduce some changes in the boundary limits after 1971 Census. The nature of such changes in 1981 include among other things, (i) annexation of villages wholly/partly to one of the urban unit, (ii) merger of out-growths with the urban component, (iii) formation of new towns, (iv) in exceptional cases merger of any other rural/urban components not included in the standard urban area in 1971, etc.

CHAPTER—IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?

In modern times the proportion of men to women and the break-up of the population by different age-groups are of great interest to demographers, sociologists, planners and other concerned with population studies. The age-sex composition of a population is important as it greatly influences the capacity for growth of the population and is also useful for successful planning. For example, if in a population we notice the preponderance of people aged over 50, lower birth-rate and higher death rate would be inevitable. Again, if a population is not balanced, i.e. one sex greatly outnumbers the other, we will have slower growth due to lowered fertility, and so on. Similarly in planning for a provision for certain type of employment, where only females or males of some particular age-groups may be required, we would essentially have a good and ready frame in the Census data of population by sex and age-groups.

Our population consists of men and women of all ages. Ideally, the number of the males and the females should be balanced, but it is rarely so due to one or the other reason. This proportion between males and females is known as sex-ratio. It is defined in the Indian Census as the number of females per 1,000 males. If the number of men and women were balanced in our country's population, then the sex-ratio would have been 1,000 indicating that for every 1,000 males there are 1,000 females. The sex-wise population figures of various decennial censuses, however, show that not only are the males and females unequal from one census to another but the magnitude of this imbalance also varies from State to State. The difference in male and female population is measured by the index called the sex ratio.

Table No. 4.1 gives the sex-ratio for India and our Union Territory from 1901 to 1981.

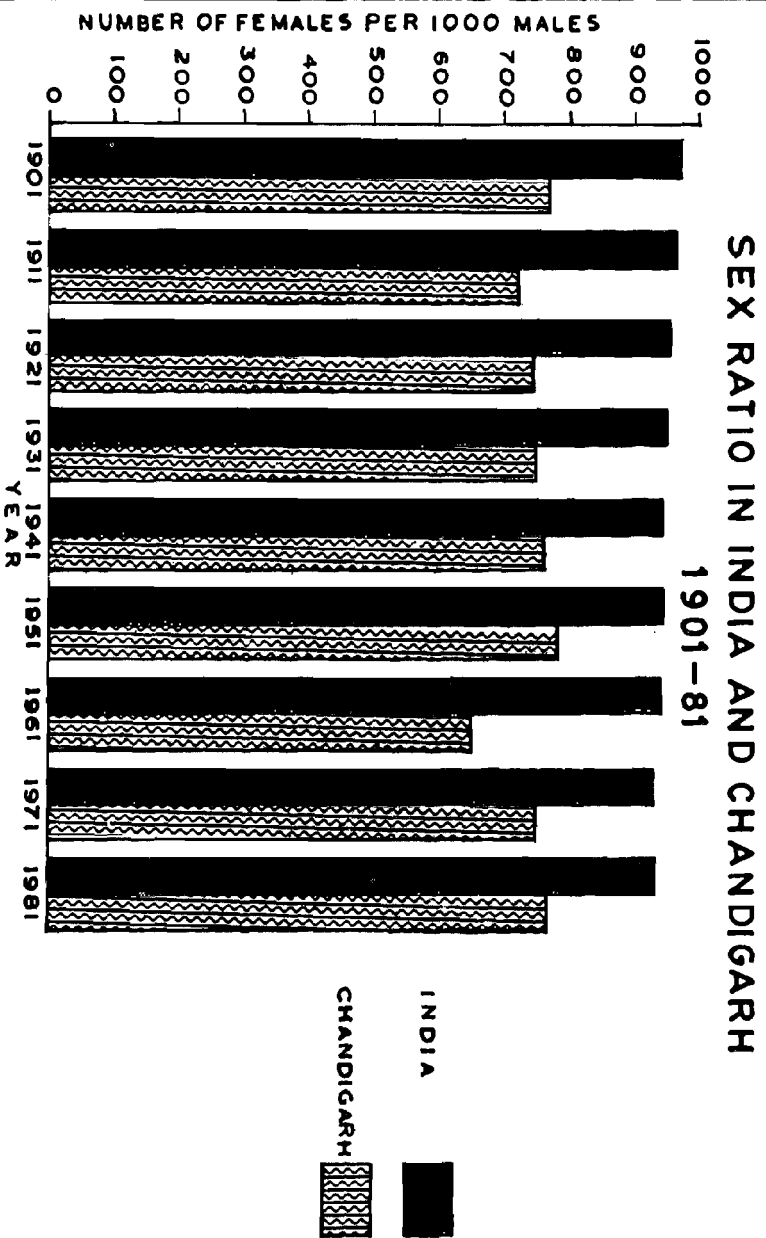
TABLE NO. 4·1
Sex-ratio in India and Chandigarh Union Territory (1901—1981)

Year	Sex-ratio	
	India	Chandigarh U.T.
1901	972	771
1911	964	720
1921	955	743
1931	950	751
1941	945	763
1951	946	781
1961	941	652
1971	930	749
1981	933	769

Source :—Part II B(i) of India and Part II A of Chandigarh U.T.—1981 Census volumes.

An analysis of these figures shows that the sex-ratio has been generally adverse to women in India right from 1901 and the position in the case of our Union Territory is worse, still. Another glaring fact is that the sex-ratio has been steadily deteriorating in the country over the decades except for the decade 1971—81 which shows a slight improvement. Against this, our Union Territory after showing a downward trend in sex-ratio during 1901—11, records a gradual increase thereafter till 1951 when the sex-ratio stands recorded at its maximum at 781 females for every 1,000 males. The decade 1951—61 is conspicuous for a steep decline in sex-ratio which stood as low as 652. The decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 have registered a marked gradual improvement in the sex-ratio. During 1981 sex-ratio worked out to 769 females for 1,000 males which is still comparatively very low as compared with the corresponding all-India sex-ratio of 933.

A number of explanations have been offered for the disparity in the sex-ratio. First and the foremost being that the deficiency of females at birth is a universal biological phenomenon. Another reason attributed is that there is a preference for male children in our country resulting in the neglect of female babies, who are



considered a life-time liability on the society. This fact is further supported by the statistical figures which show that generally, more females than males die in India in early age-groups. The differential mortality is yet another reason behind the disparity in the sex-ratio. To a considerable extent the high maternal mortality, in the child-bearing age of 15—34 and in certain cases even upto the age of 40 years, is also responsible for adverse sex-ratio. The toll is so heavy in this re-productive age-group that the disparity in the population of two sexes grows more rapidly and this gap is never made up in the advanced age-groups, as we shall discuss in the following paras while discussing sex-ratio by age-groups. It has been further observed that proportionately more of deaths occur among females even between the age 35 to 54 than is commonly believed. All these factors widen the gap in the sex-ratio. Another and the most important explanation for the very low sex-ratio is the large scale male migration from adjoining as well as other States to our Union Territory right from its very inception, and that explains the reason for the most low sex-ratio returned during 1961 at 652 only. These male migrants mostly consisted of construction and other labourers, masons, carpenters, rickshaw pullers and a large contingents of unemployed youth in search of lucrative avenues of employment who migrated to this fast expanding urban agglomeration.

Table No. 4.2 gives the sex-ratio as obtaining at 1981 Census for all States and Union Territories arranged in descending order.

TABLE No. 4.2
States and Union Territories Arranged in Descending Order of
Sex-Ratio—1981

State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio
India	933
States/UTs	
1 Kerala	1,032
2 Pondicherry	985
3 Goa, Daman & Diu	981
4 Orissa	981
5 Tamil Nadu	977
6 Lakshadweep	975
7 Andhra Pradesh	975
8 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
9 Himachal Pradesh	973

State/Union Territory	Sex-ratio
10 Manipur	971
11 Karnataka	963
12 Meghalaya	954
13 Tripura	946
14 Bihar	946
15 Gujarat	942
16 Madhya Pradesh	941
17 Maharashtra	937
18 Mizoram	919
19 Rajasthan	919
20 West Bengal	911
21 Assam	901
22 Jammu & Kashmir	892
23 Uttar Pradesh	885
24 Punjab	879
25 Haryana	870
26 Nagaland	863
27 Arunachal Pradesh	862
28 Sikkim	835
29 Delhi	808
30 Chandigarh	769
31 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760

It is apparent that Kerala is the only State of India which has returned an exceptional and favourable sex-ratio to the fair sex at 1,032 females for every 1,000 males during 1981. In all the other States and Union Territories the sex-ratio is adverse to women. A few States/UTs shown against serial Nos. 2 to 12 in the above table have returned a sex-ratio of more than 950 but less than 1,000 and can be classified as comparatively better. In Tripura, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra the sex-ratio is more than the all-India figure of 933. In all the remaining States/Union Territories the sex-ratio is below the all-India average and range from as high as 919 to as low as 760.

Reasons mostly responsible for the disparity in the sex-ratio have already been explained. At this stage it is rather difficult to offer any specific reasons for the imbalance in the sex-ratio returned in various States/Union Territories without detailed studies. On the basis of common knowledge, however, it may be remarked that in case of Haryana; Punjab; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Delhi and Chandigarh, the depressed sex-ratio can be due to the large scale male migration into these States. It is more true in case of Delhi and Chandigarh, being the capital of India and a fast expanding urban agglomeration respectively, which have attracted a lot of immigration of young male population due to higher employment potentials in the ever-increasing administrative, industrial and commercial centres etc.

This imbalance in sex-ratio leads to quite a few social problems. For example if a population has much larger number of young males than females, it leads to the problem of finding suitable spouses and naturally the prospective brides will be rare and marriages will have to be arranged outside the region in other neighbourhoods. The deteriorating sex-ratio also reflects on our social health conveying that the risk to the female lives, at almost all the age-groups, still persists. It can therefore, be concluded that demographically we are yet far away from the advanced technology and modern sophisticated industrial era which envisages a complimentary characteristic of increased risks to male and reduced risks to female lives, as is prevalent in most of the advanced countries.

Table Nos. 4.3 and 4.4 show the sex-ratio by the size classes of villages and towns for India and our Union Territory for 1981 Censns

TABLE No. 4.3
Sex-ratio in Rural Areas—1981

Villages with population of	Sex-Ratio	
	India	Chandigarh U. T.
1	2	3
Less than 200	.. 967	593
200—499	.. 961	819
500—999	.. 953	685

1	2	3
1,000—1,999	.. 948	757
2,000—4,999	.. 943	656
5,000—9,999	.. 945	..
10,000 and above	.. 995	..
Total Rural	.. 952	688

TABLE No. 4.4
Sex-ratio in Urban Areas—1981

Size class of Town/UA	Sex-ratio	
	India	Chandigarh U. T.
I	2	3
Class—I (1 Lakh and above)	860	780
II (50,000—99,999)	903	..
III (20,000—49,999)	920	776
IV (10,000—19,999)	917	675
V (5,000—9,999)	892	..
VI (Less than 5,000)	857	588
Total Urban	880	775

It is evident that the sex-ratio is generally less in towns than in villages. For the country as a whole the sex-ratio in villages is 952 while that in towns is 880. In sharp contrast, the corresponding sex-ratios for the rural and the urban areas of our Union Territory

stand at 688 and 775 respectively. For the rural areas of the country, there is a tendency of decreasing trend in the sex-ratio with the increase in size class of population with the exception of villages having population of 5,000 and above where an increasing trend has been noticed. In case of the villages of Chandigarh Union Territory, the lowest sex-ratio has been observed in case of villages with less than 200 population followed by villages populated by 2,000 to 4,999 and 500—999 persons respectively. The maximum sex-ratio of 819 has been returned in case of villages having a population of 200 to 499.

In case of urban areas, the sex-ratio generally decreases with an increase in the size of population, only exceptions, however, are class V and VI towns which have returned a lower sex-ratio. The adverse sex-ratio in case of latter may perhaps be due to the inclusion of a large number of project and industrial areas and cantonments in this group. Generally the female deficiency in cities and major towns can be attributable mainly to the male immigration in search of livelihood. As long as towns continue to grow, they are apt to have an adverse sex-ratio.

TABLE No. 4.5

Sex-ratio in the Constituents of Chandigarh UT

Total/Rural/Urban	Sex-ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
Total	749	769
Rural	683	688
Urban	756	775
Urban Agglomeration	756	775
(i) Chandigarh City	752	780
(ii) Mani Majra Town	817	776
(iii) Burail Census Town*	N.A.	675
(iv) Attawa Census Town*	N.A.	588

*New Towns added in 1981 Census.

An analysis of these figures brings to lime-light the fact that in the decade 1971—81 the sex-ratio has improved in both the rural and the urban areas of our Union Territory. It is further interesting to note that comparatively the improvement in the sex-ratio is more pronounced in urban areas than the rural ones in the said decade. A study of the various constituents of the urban agglomeration, however, shows that except for Mani Majra town, where the sex-ratio has declined over the decade 1971—81, there is marked improvement in the ratio in case of Chandigarh city. It seems that the migrant males who must have settled down during this decade in Chandigarh City would have brought their women folk also to join them, leading to a diminishing of adverse sex-ratio in 1981. No comparative figures of sex-ratio for the newly constituted towns of Buraill and Attawa are available, however, the prevailing sex-ratios for both these towns are comparatively the lowest.

TABLE No. 4-6
Sex-ratio by Age-groups in Chandigarh Union Territory

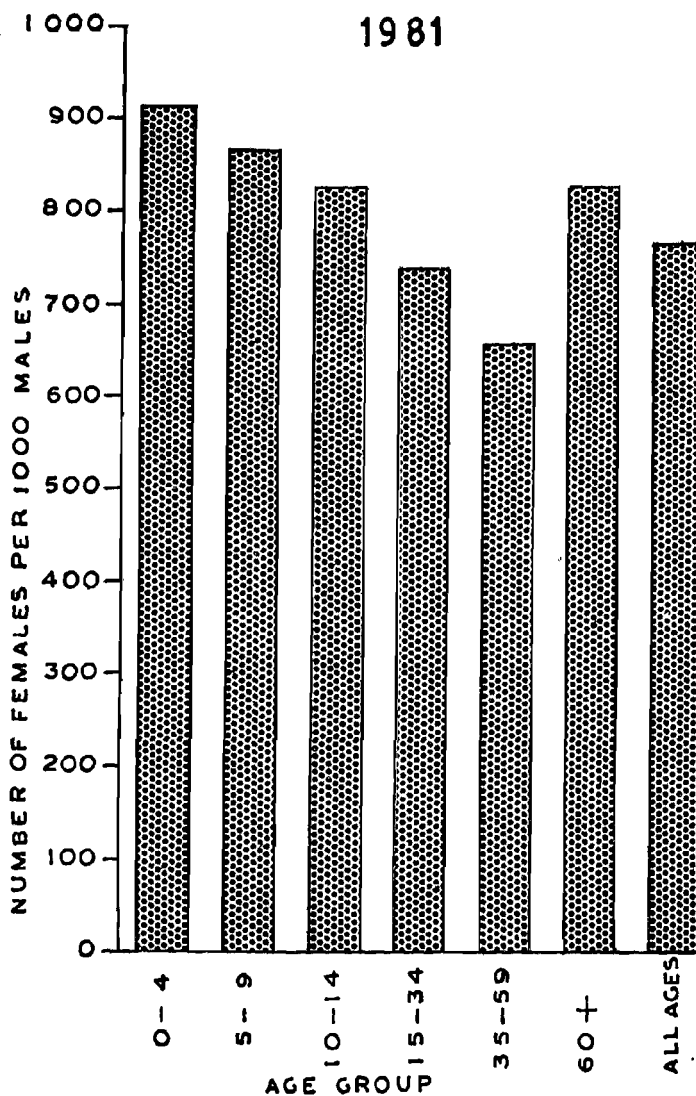
Age-group	Sex-ratio
0—4	916
5—9	870
10—14	829
15—34	742
35—59	661
60+	828
All ages	769

It is evident that the maximum sex-ratio of 916 has been returned for the age-group 0—4 and with the advance of age the sex-ratio goes on gradually deteriorating for the fair sex till the age of 60. We have already explained, in the preceding paragraphs, the reasons mostly responsible for such a declining trend in the sex-ratio. To briefly recapitulate the salient features for this imbalance, firstly we may point out that there is a preference of male children in our society which usually leads to greater neglect of girls in the first few years of their life than boys. It is corroborated by the steep decline noticed in the sex-ratios in the age groups 5—9 and 10—14. Secondly, the heavy incidence of female deaths in the reproductive age-group of 15—34 is yet another factor contributing to the adverse sex-ratio. This difference of sex-ratio on account of maternal mortality is so heavy that its impact can even be felt in the age-group 35—59 which has returned the minimum sex-ratio of 661

CHANDIGARH

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

1981



only. In the age group 60+, the sex-ratio again shoots up to 828 which points out to a favourable trend indicating that females enjoy longevity than their male counterparts.

The most important demographic characteristic required for the planning of health, education and employment is the age-wise data cross-classified by civil conditions. In a large number of cases, however, the correct ages are not returned at the Census due mostly to the illiteracy and ignorance of the respondent. In a few cases, it has also been noticed that there is a tendency to understate or overstate the ages, due to one or the other reasons. It has been further observed that ages ending in certain digits are preferred and the order of preference is mostly for the ages, ending in 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 4, 3, 1, 7, and 9. In the light of these factors, the ages returned at the census are corrected and this process of 'smoothing' of the ages is undertaken by the Census Actuary.

During census-taking, the age of each and every citizen is ascertained and recorded. The definition of age adopted in 1981 envisages the age of the respondent in total years completed last birth-day. In respect of infants, who might not have completed one year, their age in completed years was to be invariably shown as '0' (zero year). It was also stressed that such persons in rural area who may not be remembering their age correctly should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc. well known in the area or with reference to another person of a known age of the family or neighbourhood. The age more precisely thus ascertained was noted.

TABLE No. 4-7
Proportion of Population by Age-groups for India and
Chandigarh Union Territory

India/ Chandigarh U.T.	Proportion of population in age-groups					
	Year	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	1971	42·02	30·57	21·43	5·96	0·02
	1981	39·54	32·25	21·68	6·49	0·04
Chandigarh U.T.	1971	34·76	42·53	19·05	3·66	0·00
	1981	33·36	42·00	20·61	4·02	0·01

The structure of the population, as laid down in Table No. 4. 7, reveals the population under four broad specific age-groups and a fifth which will account for the proportion of the population which did not specify its age during census-taking. It is evident that whereas the percentage of national population in the age-group 0—14 has declined from 42.02 to 39.54, the proportion of population in the age-group 15—34 has risen from 30.57 to 32.25 during the decade 1971—81. The proportions of population in the higher age-groups 35—59 and 60 + have also shown a slight increase in the decade. When we compare these figures with those of our Union Territory, we find that the proportions of population in the age-group 0—14 for 1971 and 1981 are much below the corresponding proportions at national level; this proportion has also declined during the decade. In sharp contrast, the proportion of population in age-group 15—34 is comparatively very high in Chandigarh U.T. than the national level but this proportion has more or less remained at par during 1971-81. In case of age-group 35—59, the proportions of population for India and our Union Territory compare favourably and have undergone only a nominal increase during the decade. But the proportion of the total population falling in the highest age-group 60+ years was not only less in Chandigarh Union Territory than the corresponding national figure in 1971 but also this trend continues even in 1981. It is, however, gratifying to know that the proportion of population in 60+ has increased over the decade 1971—81 both in India as well as our Union Territory.

The first inference that can be drawn from the above age-structure is that about 40% of our national population is below 15 years and we are very young population indeed. In other words, it means that we are required, to invest a large chunk of our income on the up-bringing, medical-care and schooling of these young ones. Besides, a large young population envisages a high potential for birth rate resulting thereby in a higher population increase in the near future. Consequently, both these factors impede our socio-economic progress. The position is, however, comparatively more comfortable in our Union Territory where 33.36 per cent of the population only falls in the age-group 0—14. It will be some gratification that the proportion of population in 0—14 age-group has decreased during 1971—81, both in India and Chandigarh, indicating that the growth of population has been checked to a limited extent. Another striking feature is that older population in our Union Territory has a low survival rate than the national average as hardly we have a proportion of 4.02 of the population aged 60+ when compared with the corresponding national proportion of 6.49. But the interesting point is that the proportion

of population of aged 60+ have increased over the decade 1971—81. It may partly be due to the increase in the average life span and partly due to the lesser proportion of population in the younger age-groups.

It is generally believed that the population of the very young (0—14) and the very old (60+) is dependent on the population falling between these two extremes (15—59): Those belonging to the age-group 15—59 are generally accepted to be capable of working and fit to be called the labour force. The relationship between the number of persons in the age-group 0—14 and 60+ and those in the age-group 15—59 is called 'the dependency ratio'. In other words, the dependency ratio gives us the number of dependents for every 100 persons in the working age-group. It is calculated as under:—

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Pop. in age-groups 0—14 and 60+}}{\text{Pop. in age-group 15—59}} \times 100$$

Table No. 4.8 shows the proportions of the population falling in each of the three broad age divisions, discussed above, for the rural and the urban parts of India and our Union Territory as also the dependency ratio in each case.

TABLE No. 4.8
Proportion of Population by Age-group and Dependency
Ratio—India/Chandigarh Union Territory—1981.

India/ Chandigarh U.T.	Total Rural/ Urban	Proportion of population by age-groups				Depen- dency ratio
		0—14	15—59	60+	A.N.S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	Total	39.54	53.93	6.49	0.04	85
	Rural	40.48	52.65	6.84	0.03	89
	Urban	36.53	58.04	5.36	0.07	72
Chandigarh U.T.	Total	33.36	62.61	4.02	0.01	60
	Rural	36.63	58.42	4.94	0.01	71
	Urban	33.14	62.90	3.96	0.00	59

It is apparent that rural India not only has a higher proportion of very young people (0—14) but also those aged 60+ when compared with the corresponding proportions in the urban areas. As a natural sequence, the proportion of the working force represented by age-group 15—59 is far lower in rural than urban areas of the country. The same factors hold good for our Union Territory also. The higher proportion of youthful population in rural sectors suggests that the growth rate of population is more pronounced in rural than urban areas. Secondly, there seems more longevity among rural than urban population. Thirdly, the lesser proportion of persons aged 15—59 in rural areas can probably be due to the migration of a part of the adult population to urban areas for higher education and in search of better avenues of employment.

A study of population by dependency ratio shows that against the national ratio of 85, our Union Territory has a proportion of 60 only. In rural areas of the country, the dependency ratio is much more at 89 against 72 for the urban. In our Union Territory, the dependency ratios for rural and urban areas works out to 71 and 59 respectively. This reflects a very favourable trend for both the rural and urban parts of the Union Territory, where the dependent population is far less than the supporting force, when compared with the corresponding national averages. It will be interesting to know that the dependency ratio is generally higher in the under-developed and developing nations and lower in case of industrially advanced countries. In the developed countries the average ratio varies from 57 to 70 for every 100 persons in the working force (age 15—59). In short, the dependency ratio in our Union Territory compares favourably with even the advanced countries.

So far, we have discussed sex and age composition of our population separately. Now, let us combine both these characteristics together to form the "age pyramid" of population. Age Pyramid is a graphical representation of the sex and age composition of a population; each age-group of usually five years interval is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is depicted on the left side and the female on the right. The age pyramids of India and Chandigarh Union Territory worked out from 1981 Census data, are displayed. The proportions of male and female populations in various age-groups, on the basis of which these pyramids have been drawn, are indicated in Table No. 4.9.

TABLE NO. 4 9

Proportion of Population in various Age-groups India/Chandigarh
Union Territory- 1981

Age-groups	India		Chandigarh U.T.	
	Proportion of total population		Proportion of total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—4	12.33	12.87	10.90	12.97
5—9	14.02	14.12	11.13	12.59
10—14	13.14	12.60	9.48	10.22
15—19	9.85	9.38	10.37	9.56
20—24	8.42	8.82	12.63	12.10
25—29	7.49	7.78	10.99	11.28
30—34	6.28	6.49	8.66	8.22
35—39	5.79	5.90	6.88	6.31
40—44	5.25	5.03	5.63	4.56
45—49	4.48	4.30	4.21	3.64
50—54	4.02	3.61	3.23	2.71
55—59	2.48	2.47	2.00	1.66
60—64	2.73	2.73	1.56	1.56
65—69	1.39	1.47	0.83	0.97
70 +	2.28	2.39	1.50	1.65
A.N.S.	0.05	0.04	..	..

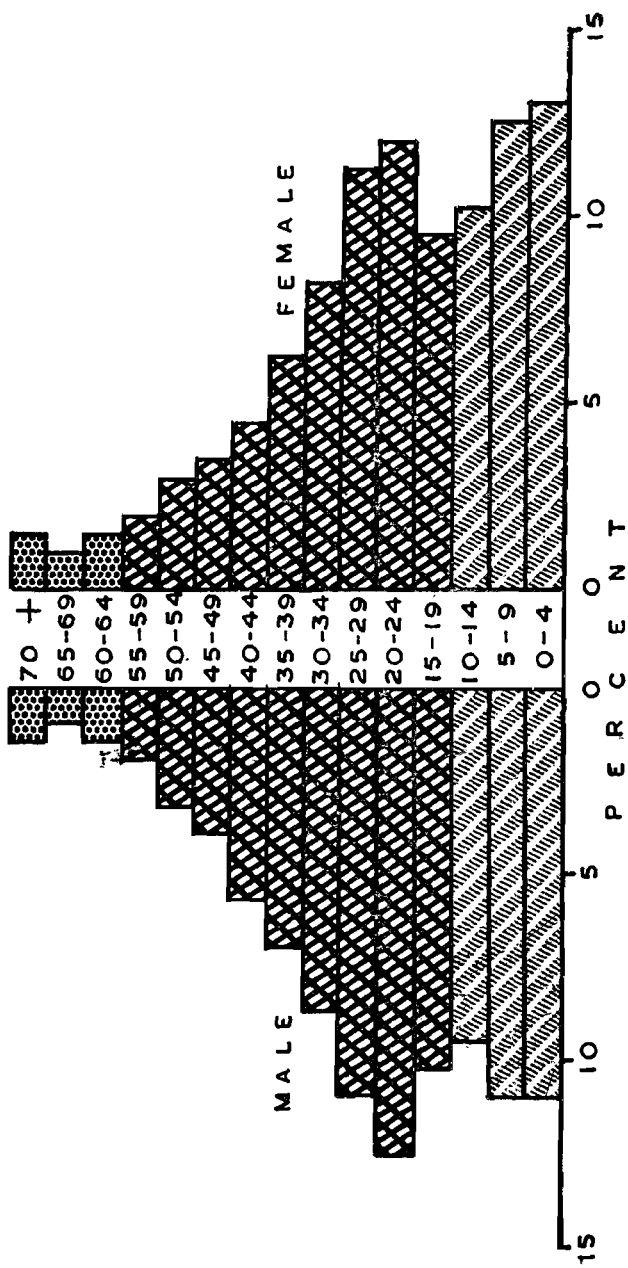
On examining these pyramids, we find how broad the bases are. In other words, we have a large proportions of the very young in our population. With the advancement of age, the proportions of the population go on decreasing. Consequently, the walls of the pyramids go on shrinking inward. This process of diminishing of the steps as the age-groups increase indicates the relative high death rates prevailing in the advanced ages. We can also have a more realistic idea of the depending ratio by sex from these pyramids. The age pyramids, therefore, depict a pictorial representation of the population by sex and age-groups.

Due to the non-availability of quinquennial age statistics of other States, we are not in a position to portray their age pyramids for a comparative study. It may, however, be mentioned that in case of most of the States of India the age pyramids would almost be identical with the national picture. But if we study the age pyramids of other countries we shall certainly notice that the shape of the pyramids will be different from country to country. Advanced countries with very low birth and death rates will have small bases of their pyramids which shall acquire more or less a rectangular shape. In sharp contrast, the developing and underdeveloped countries, with a higher growth and death rates, will have very broad based pyramids which will go on shrinking sharply inwards as the life span advances. Just to corroborate this contention, let us study the available age pyramids of Mexico, Sweden and Japan. The age pyramid of Mexico for the year 1970 is almost similar to our own pyramids because the demographic characteristics of the population there are almost identical to those of India. On the other hand, the age pyramid of Sweden for the year 1969 depicts altogether a different picture. Sweden is one of the countries with a very low birth and death rates and thus its pyramid acquired the shape as displayed. Japan too has a very low birth rate and as such its age pyramid for the year 1969 had a very small base like that of Sweden. But after the age of 24, the pyramid of Japan starts shrinking gradually but slowly as the age advances. It is, however, likely that the age-pyramid of Japan at present may have acquired the same look as that of Sweden with the expected reduction in mortality rate.

Like age, marital status is also the most important demographic data collected and produced by the Census Organisation. The marital status of each individual has been recorded on the basis whether one was never married, currently married, widowed, separated or divorced. A person is said to be never married

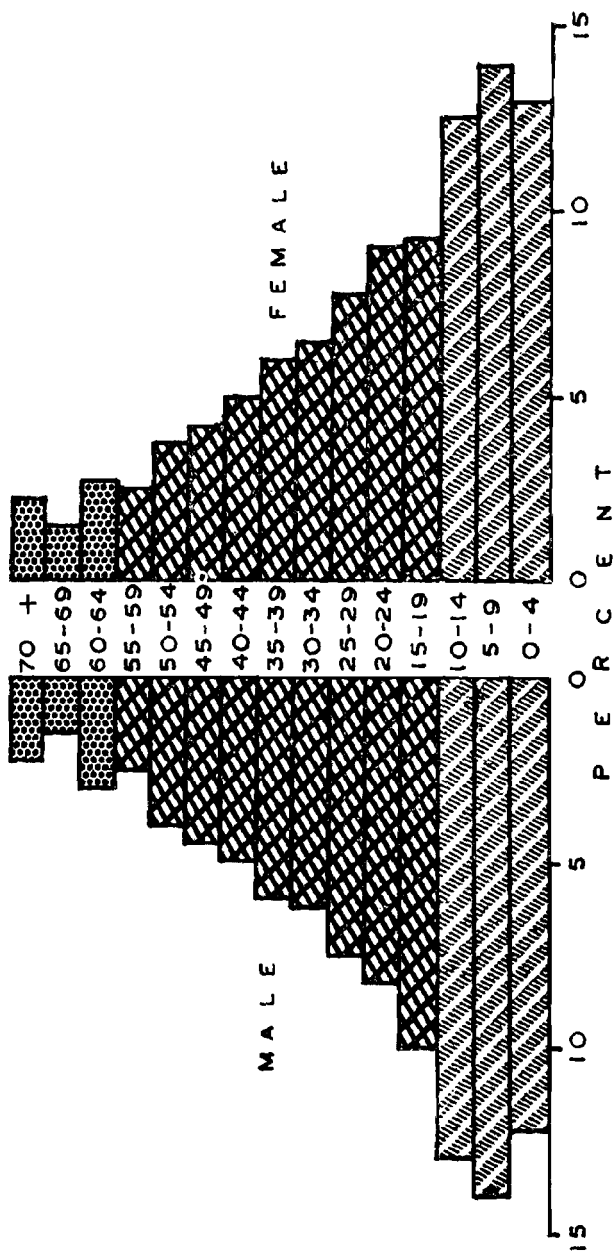
AGE PYRAMID

CHANDIGARH, 1981



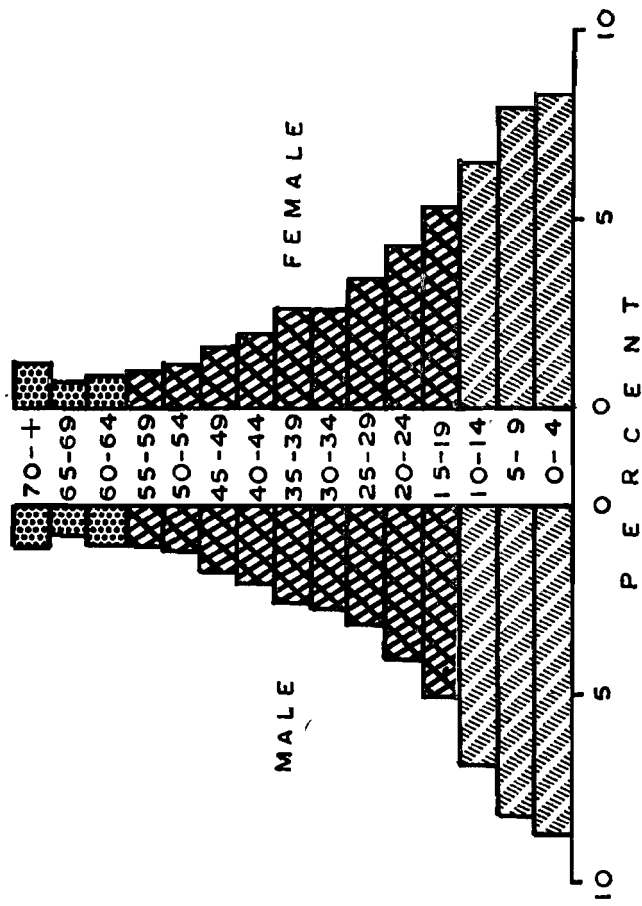
AGE PYRAMID

INDIA, 1981



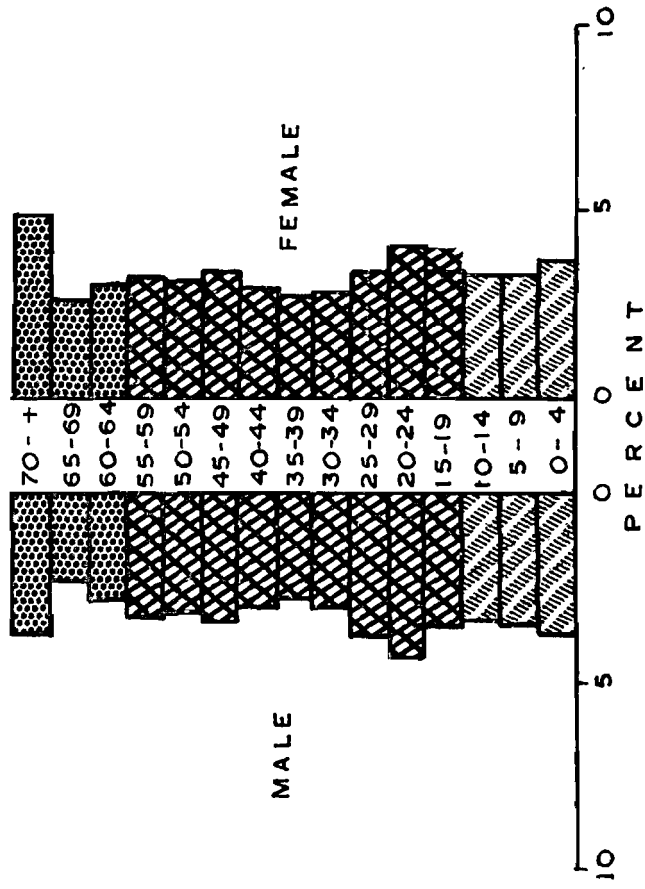
AGE PYRAMID

MEXICO, 1970



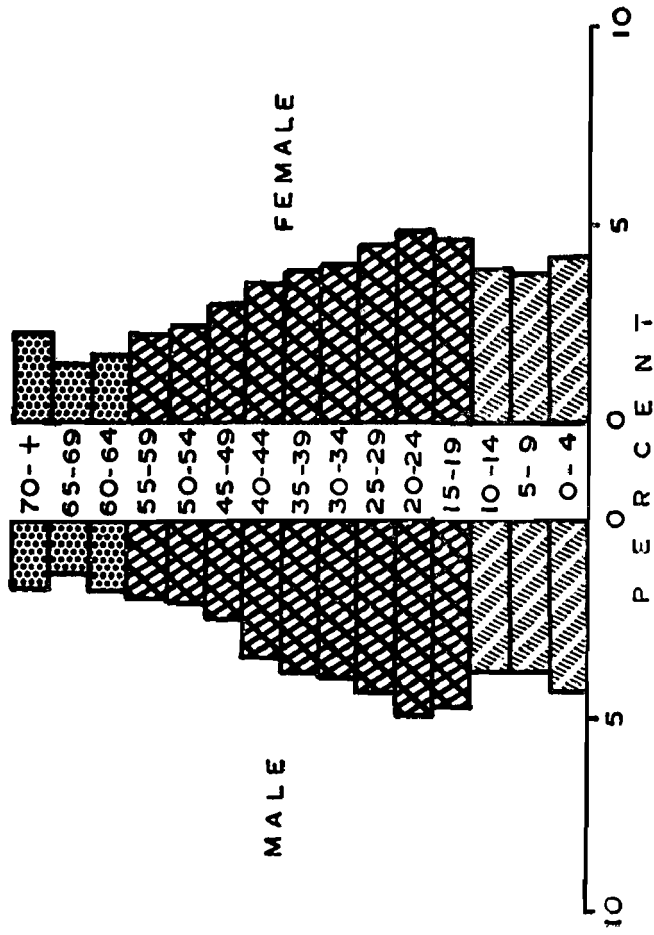
AGE PYRAMID

SWEDEN, 1969



AGE PYRAMID

JAPAN, 1969



if he or she has never been married at any time before. A currently married person is one whose marriage, whether for the first or another time, subsists at the time of enumeration with the spouse living. Persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons in stable *de facto* union are also classified as currently married. A widowed person is one whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but has not married is classified as separated or divorced.

TABLE NO. 4-10

Proportion of Population by Marital Status, India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1971 and 1981

Marital Status	Year	Proportion of population			
		India		Chandigarh U.T.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Never Married	1971	54.90	45.61	55.46	50.15
	1981	55.28	45.70	54.01	48.82
Married	1971	41.82	45.08	43.00	46.59
	1981	42.03	45.80	44.91	47.86
Widowed	1971	2.94	8.86	1.26	3.12
	1981	2.43	8.06	1.00	3.24
Divorced or Separated	1971	0.25	0.39	0.10	0.04
	1981	0.23	0.42	0.06	0.06
Unspecified Status	1971	0.09	0.06	0.18	0.10
	1981	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

It is evident that during 1981 out of every 100 males in our country, 55 were never married, 42 married while the remaining 3 either widowed or divorced/separated. In case of female

population, for every 100 more than 45 were never married and an equal number married, 8 widowed and the remaining divorced or separated. The over all proportions of population by marital status had not undergone any significant change during the decade 1971—81. The proportion of never married males, however, far exceeded the corresponding female proportion in 1971 as well as in 1981 both in India and our Union Territory. Another glaring feature is that whereas the overall proportions of never married males and females had increased a little in India within the decade 1971—81, the corresponding proportions for males and females had slightly decreased in the same period in our Union Territory. If we examine the proportion of married persons we find that good number of females are married than males and the proportion of married males and females both had increased to some extent during 1971—81. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicates the tendency for more widowers to re-marry than widows. There is, however, some decline in the proportion of widowed persons during the decade 1971—81. It may be attributed partly to the fact that expectancy of life has increased and partly due to greater number of remarriages among widowed persons. The proportion of divorced or separated had changed very little during the decade.

TABLE NO. 4-11

Proportion of Never married, Married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated to total Population for Chandigarh U.T.—1981

Age-group	Proportion of total population							
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	30.53	21.22	25.39	20.81	0.57	1.41	0.04	0.03
0—14	17.76	15.51	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	..	..
15—34	12.35	5.64	11.69	12.18	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01
35—59	0.34	0.06	11.85	7.59	0.21	0.54	0.02	0.01
60+	0.07	0.01	1.80	1.00	0.32	0.81	0.00	0.01
A.N.S.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4-12

**Proportion of Population by Sex, Age-groups and Marital Status
for Chandigarh Union Territory—1981**

Age-group	Proportion of population							
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—14	58·18	73·08	0·18	0·18	0·04	0·02	..	..
15—34	40·46	26·56	46·04	58·54	7·13	4·15	51·01	46·34
35—59	1·11	0·29	46·68	36·47	35·96	38·48	42·28	42·28
60+	0·23	0·05	7·10	4·81	56·83	57·35	6·71	11·38
A.N.S.	0·02	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·04	..	..	..

A study of the data in these tables reveals that the population of our Union Territory is composed of 51·75 per cent never married, 46·20 per cent married, 1·98 per cent widowed and 0·07 per cent divorced or separated persons. The sex-wise break-up of these proportions is displayed in the first line of Table No. 4-11 against 'All-ages'. The never married of both sexes are mostly concentrated in age group 0—14, which are 58·18 per cent and 73·08 per cent of the total never married males and females respectively. It is followed by age-group 15—34 which accounts for another 40·46 per cent and 26·56 per cent of the total never married males and females respectively. Of the remaining 1·11 per cent and 0·23 per cent never married males aged 35—59 and 60+ respectively, a few in the former age-group may marry in near future whereas all the rest seem to be chronic bachelors who may have decided not to marry, due to reasons best known to them. The corresponding proportion of female spinsters is, however, comparatively much less.

It is also evident that there is still a tendency of early marriages as would be corroborated by the fact that 0·18 per cent of the total married males and the same proportion of total married females belong to age-group 0—14. It seems no cognizance is being taken of the law prohibiting early marriages. Maximum

married persons are in age-group 15—34 which has 46.04 per cent and 58.54 per cent of the total married males and females respectively. The next higher age-group 35—59 also has almost an equal proportion of 46.68 of the total married males against it the corresponding proportion for married females stands at 36.47. The disparity in the proportions of married males and females in different age-groups may likely be due to the fact that husbands are usually a few year older than wives at the time of marriage. It will be interesting to know that early and universal marriage especially of women has been traditionally favoured in India. Marriage is considered obligatory by all religions and a necessity for the society in our country. All Indian communities encourage the state of wedlock as necessary for both sexes. That is why a large majority of females get married before attaining the age of 25 and males that of 30. The number of bachelors and virgins therefore, gets insignificant after the age of 34.

The widowed persons in our Union Territory are 1.98 per cent (0.57 male, 1.41 female) of the total population. The reason for a comparative higher incidence of widowhood among females has already been stated. Maximum widowed persons belong to the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. A sharp rise in the proportion of widows in the higher age-groups may partly be due to the tendency to record the age of widows as above fifty. The proportion of divorced or separated in the over-all population is as low as 0.07.

CHAPTER—V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

The Census aims to find out, among other things, how many of us can read and write. All persons who can read and write a simple letter in any language, with understanding, are called literates. Merely being able to read, without being able to write, does not make a person literate. It is also not essential for a person to have received any school education or passed any prescribed examination to qualify for becoming a literate. All other persons who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language are classified as illiterates. Thus the Census operation divides the entire population of the country into two groups viz. literates and illiterates.

It will not be out of context to distinguish first between literacy and educational level. Literacy is generally the proportion of literates in a population to the total population. Against it, the educational level is the stage of schooling or college or any other technical or non-technical training attained by a person. The information on literacy and educational levels of the population gathered during each Census is extremely important for measuring the progress of literacy as also for effecting further improvements in the spread of education, both technical and non-technical.

In order to have a fairly good idea of the progress in literacy in our country, let us examine Table No. 5.1 showing the literacy percentage by sex as revealed in the successive Censuses from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE NO. 5.1

Literacy Percentage in India by Sex from 1901 to 1981

Census Year	Literacy Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
1901	9.8	0.6	5.3
1911	10.6	1.1	5.9
1921	12.2	1.8	7.2

1	2	3	4
1931	15.6	2.9	9.5
1941	24.9	7.3	16.1
1951	24.9	7.9	16.7
1961	34.4	12.9	24.0
1971	39.5	18.7	29.5
1981	46.9	24.8	36.2

It is apparent that there is a steady improvement in the proportion of literates among both males and females right from 1901 onwards. The growth in the female literacy is, however, more rapid and conspicuous. While the male literacy rate has risen from 9.8 in 1901 to 46.9 in 1981 i.e. about five-fold increase, the female literacy rose from 0.6 to 24.8% within the same period registering a substantial growth of more than forty-one times. The overall literacy rate has increased in the country about seven times from 5.3 to 36.2 during the past eight decades 1901—81. Another glaring feature of the data is that the decadal growth rates of literates were generally higher after Independence than before. There is also no denying the fact that this trend of comparatively higher growth rate after Independence had been sustained despite a substantial growth in the base population.

Table No 5.2 shows States and Union Territories by literacy rates for each Census year from 1961 to 1981. The rankings for each year range from 1 to 30 with rank 1 indicating the highest literacy, and 30 the lowest.

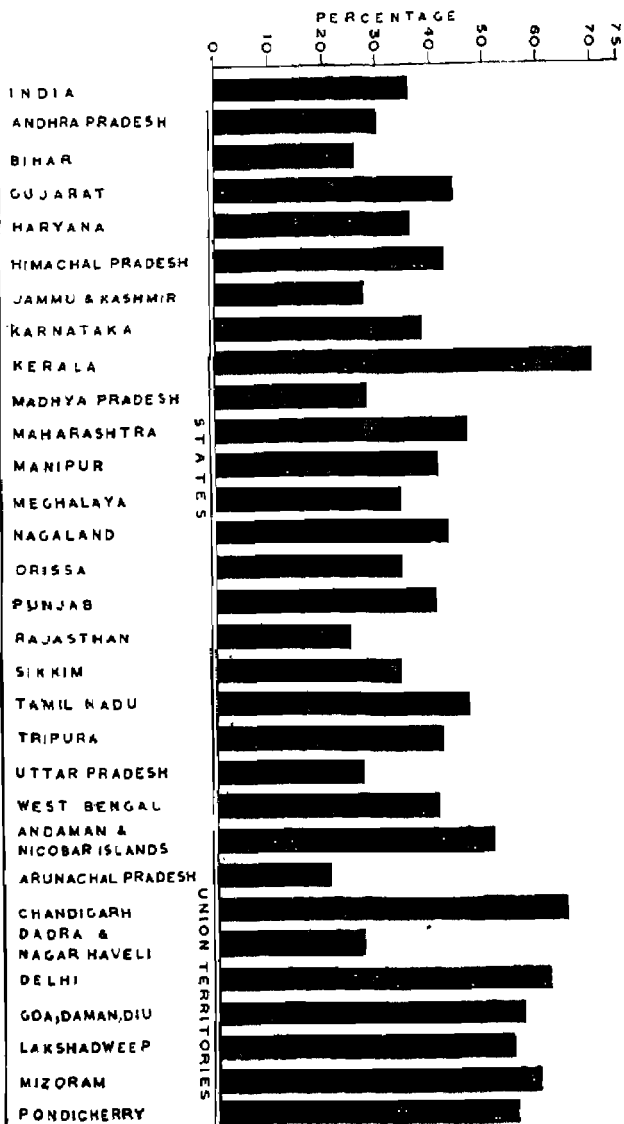
TABLE NO. 5.2
Literacy Rates for States and Union Territories, 1961—1981

India/State/U.T.	Literacy rate			Rank		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*	24.0	29.5	36.2	—	—	—
States						
1 Andhra Pradesh	21.1	24.6	29.9	19	22	23
2 Bihar	18.4	19.9	26.2	22	25	28
3 Gujarat	30.5	35.8	43.7	9	11	11

*Assam has been excluded.

CHANDIGARH

LITERACY RATES IN INDIA/STATES/UNION TERRITORIES 1981



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Haryana	19.9	26.9	36.1	21	20	19	
5 Himachal Pradesh	21.3	32.0	42.5	18	15	13	
6 Jammu & Kashmir	11.0	18.6	26.7	28	27	26	
7 Karnataka	25.4	31.5	38.5	15	16	18	
8 Kerala	46.8	60.4	70.4	3	2	1	
9 Madhya Pradesh	17.1	22.1	27.9	25	23	24	
10 Maharashtra	29.8	39.2	47.2	11	10	9	
11 Manipur	30.4	32.9	41.4	10	14	15	
12 Meghalaya	26.9	29.5	34.1	13	18	21	
13 Nagaland	17.9	27.4	42.6	23	19	12	
14 Orissa	21.7	26.2	34.2	17	21	20	
15 Punjab	26.7	33.7	40.9	14	12	16	
16 Rajasthan	15.2	19.1	24.4	26	26	29	
17 Sikkim	12.3	17.7	34.1	27	28	22	
18 Tamil Nadu தமிழ்நாடு	31.4	39.5	46.8	7	9	10	
19 Tripura	20.2	31.0	42.1	20	17	14	
20 Uttar Pradesh	17.6	21.7	27.2	24	24	25	
21 West Bengal	29.3	33.2	40.9	12	13	17	
Union Territories							
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.6	43.6	51.6	6	8	8	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	11.3	20.8	30	30	30	
3 Chandigarh	51.1	61.6	64.8	2	1	2	
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.5	15.0	26.7	29	29	27	
5 Delhi	52.7	56.6	61.5	1	3	3	
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	30.8	44.8	56.7	8	6	5	
7 Lakshadweep	23.3	43.7	55.1	16	7	7	
8 Mizoram	44.0	53.8	59.9	4	4	4	
9 Pondicherry	37.4	46.0	55.9	5	5	6	

An analysis of the data shows that the literacy trends of States and Union Territories present a diversified pattern. In 1961 the highest literacy rate of 52.7 was recorded in Delhi and the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh at 7.1 only. Number two, three and four in rank were Chandigarh (51.1 %), Kerala (46.8 %) and Mizoram (44.0 %) respectively. Another ten States and Union Territories had a literacy rate of more than the national average of 24.0 %. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim alongwith Arunachal Pradesh had rates even below 15%.

In 1971, our Union Territory ranked number one in literacy with a proportion of 61.6 followed by Kerala (60.4) and Delhi (56.6). Mizoram continued to rank at number four with a literacy rate of 53.8. It is, however, heartening to note that all States and Union Territories registered an increase in the number of literates during 1961—71 and the overall literacy rate for the country registered an increase from 24.0 to 29.5 during the decade. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh continued to rank at 29 and 30 respectively, as was their position in 1961 also.

During 1981, Kerala with a literacy rate of 70.4 ranked first forcing Chandigarh (64.8) to occupy the second position followed by Delhi (61.5), which maintained its status quo of 1971 at number three. Dadra & Nagar Haveli which ranked at 29 in 1971 moved to 27th position in 1981 with a literacy of 26.7%. The second from bottom in 1981 is Rajasthan (24.4), which ranked at 26 during 1971. Arunachal Pradesh continued to be at the bottom with a literacy of 20.8 (up from 7.1 % in 1961). Despite these changes in rankings, all the States and Union Territories have registered absolute gains in literacy rates, from 1961 to 1981. Another striking feature of 1981 is that out of 21 States of India, Kerala is the only State where the literacy rate has exceeded 50 per cent. Against it out of nine Union Territories, six namely, Chandigarh; Delhi; Goa, Daman & Diu; Lakshadweep; Mizoram; Pondicherry have achieved the distinction to have achieved a literacy of more than 50 %. The incidence of higher literacy rates in Union Territories may be due to the fact that these are small

compact areas centrally administered with entirely different sets of circumstances and conditions unlike most of the States.

TABLE No. 5·3

Literacy Rates and Ranks by Sex for States and Union Territories—1981

India/State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate		Rank	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
India*	46·9	24·8	..	..
States				
1 Andhra Pradesh	39·3	20·4	23	23
2 Bihar	38·1	13·6	25	28
3 Gujarat	54·4	32·3	11	13
4 Haryana	48·2	22·3	18	20
5 Himachal Pradesh	53·2	31·5	13	15
6 Jammu & Kashmir	36·3	15·9	29	25
7 Karnataka	48·8	27·7	17	19
8 Kerala	75·3	65·7	1	1
9 Madhya Pradesh	39·5	15·5	22	26
10 Maharashtra	58·8	34·8	8	10
11 Manipur	53·3	29·1	12	18
12 Meghalaya	37·9	30·1	26	17
13 Nagaland	50·1	33·9	16	11
14 Orissa	47·1	21·1	20	22
15 Punjab	47·2	33·7	19	12
16 Rajasthan	36·3	11·4	28	29
17 Sikkim	43·9	22·2	21	21
18 Tamil Nadu	58·3	35·0	10	9
19 Tripura	51·7	32·0	14	14
20 Uttar Pradesh	38·8	14·0	24	27
21 West Bengal	50·7	30·3	15	16

*Excludes Assam.

	1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.7	42.1	9	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.9	11.3	30	30
3	Chandigarh ‡	69.0	59.3	2	2
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.3	16.8	27	24
5	Delhi	68.4	53.1	3	4
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	65.6	47.6	5	5
7	Lakshadweep	65.2	44.6	6	7
8	Mizoram	64.5	54.9	7	3
9	Pondicherry	65.8	45.7	4	6

It is evident that during 1981 in all States and Union Territories the male literacy rates exceeded the corresponding female rates by a significant margin, however, the size of the margin had a considerable variability. Kerala State ranks at top both in male and female literacy rates which stood at 75.3 and 65.7 respectively. Our Union Territory ranks number two in respect of male and female literacy both at 69.0 % and 59.3 % respectively. In case of male literacy, Delhi with a rate of 68.4 ranks number three followed by Pondicherry (65.8 %). So far as female literacy rates are concerned, Mizoram (54.9) ranks third followed by Delhi (53.1) at rank four. Lowest male and female literacy rates have been recorded at 28.9 and 11.3 respectively in Arunachal Pradesh (rank=30).

States which have crossed a male literacy rate of 50 % in 1981 are Gujarat (54.4), Himachal Pradesh (53.2), Kerala (75.3), Maharashtra (58.8), Manipur (53.3), Nagaland (50.1), Tamil Nadu (58.3), Tripura (51.7) and West Bengal (50.7). In case of Union Territories, except Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli all the remaining seven have a male literacy of more than 50 %. In sharp contrast to this Kerala State alone and three Union territories, namely, Chandigarh, Delhi and Mizoram have a female literacy above 50 %. In spite of the large increase in literacy, more than half of the total males and about three-fourth of the total females in the country still continue to be illiterate. It may be due to the rapid growth in population.

The statistical picture of the rural-urban literacy rates shows that urban literacy rates exceed rural literacy rates by a considerable margin in every State and Union Territory. Before we analyse the data, it would be interesting to know that reclassification of rural areas to urban status usually lower both rural and urban literacy rates. It is because the prospective rural pockets which are due to be reclassified as urban tend to have comparatively higher literacy rates than the rural average but lower than the urban average; consequently, both the rural and the urban literacy rates get affected. The great disparity in the rural and urban rates in different States and Union Territories may be due to the uneven distribution of educational facilities between the rural and urban areas. Further, the population size also varies from State to State. Table No. 5.4 provides the literacy rates and ranks by rural and urban residence for States and Union Territories for 1981 Census.

TABLE No. 5.4
Literacy Rates and Ranks by Rural and Urban Residence for States and Union Territories—1981 Census

India/States/Union Territories	Literacy rate		Rank	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
India*	29.7	57.4	..	..
States				
1 Andhra Pradesh	23.2	52.0	24	27
2 Bihar	22.5	52.2	26	26
3 Gujarat	36.2	60.3	15	15
4 Haryana	30.3	56.9	20	17
5 Himachal Pradesh	40.4	67.4	9	4
6 Jammu & Kashmir	21.6	45.6	27	30
7 Karnataka	31.1	56.7	19	18
8 Kerala	69.1	76.1	1	1
9 Madhya Pradesh	21.2	54.0	28	23
10 Maharashtra	38.2	63.9	13	10

*Excludes Assam.

1	2	3	4	5
11 Manipur	37.4	52.4	14	25
12 Meghalaya	27.5	64.1	22	9
13 Nagaland	38.6	64.2	10	8
14 Orissa	31.5	54.8	18	21
15 Punjab	35.2	55.6	16	19
16 Rajasthan	18.0	48.4	30	28
17 Sikkim	30.1	54.9	21	20
18 Tamil Nadu	38.6	63.5	11	11
19 Tripura	38.2	73.7	12	3
20 Uttar Pradesh	23.1	45.9	25	29
21 West Bengal	33.1	62.7	17	13
Union Territories				
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.6	65.5	7	6
2 Arunachal Pradesh	18.5	53.2	29	24
3 Chandigarh	44.7	66.2	8	5
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.7	54.2	23	22
5 Delhi	47.6	62.6	6	14
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	52.7	65.0	3	7
7 Lakshadweep	52.0	58.7	4	16
8 Mizoram	55.2	74.1	2	2
9 Pondicherry	48.0	63.0	5	12

The rural components of 7 States and 2 Union Territories have a literacy rate of less than the national average of 29.7%. The lowest rural literacy rate of 18.0 has been observed in Rajasthan State. The first rank in rural literacy (69.1%) goes to Kerala which also has the credit to be at top in the urban literacy (76.1%). Second in rank in rural as well as urban literacy is the Union Territory of Mizoram with rates at 55.2 and 74.1 respectively. Goa,

Daman and Diu stand at rank 3 in rural literacy (52.7%) followed by Lakshadweep (52.0%). Our Union Territory ranks at number eight with a rural literacy rate of 44.7%. Kerala is, however, the only State along with the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu; Lakshadweep and Mizoram which have crossed a rural literacy rate of more than 50%.

In so far as urban literacy percentage is concerned we have already seen that Kerala State and Mizoram Union Territory rank at number 1 and 2 respectively. States of Tripura and Himachal Pradesh rank number 3 and 4 with an urban literacy percentage of 73.7 and 67.4 respectively. Our Union Territory stands at number 5 with an urban literacy rate of 66.2%. The lowest urban literacy rate of 45.6% has been recorded for Jammu & Kashmir State. Except for Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan States, all other States and Union Territories have an urban literacy of more than 50%.

Table No. 5.5 depicts the sex-wise literacy rates by rural and urban residence for 1971 and 1981 Censuses for Chandigarh Union Territory and its constituents.

TABLE No. 5.5

Sex-wise Literacy Rates by Rural and Urban Residence for Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1971 and 1981 Censuses

Total/Rural/ Urban/City/ Town	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	61.56	66.97	54.35	64.79	69.00	59.31
Rural	30.53	38.84	18.36	44.73	52.29	33.74
Urban	64.80	70.03	57.89	66.15	70.19	60.94
Chandigarh City	66.31	71.26	59.73	68.24	71.98	63.46
Mani Majra	41.57	50.35	30.81	47.63	54.20	39.17
*Burail Census Town	..	..	..	54.17	63.12	40.89
*Attawa Census Town	..	..	..	31.90	39.21	19.47

*New towns added in 1981 Census.

In our Union Territory, the rural literacy rate has increased from 30.53 to 44.73 % within the decade 1971—81. While the male literacy rate has registered an increase of about 35 % in the decade, the corresponding increase of females is more pronounced at more than 83 %. Urban literacy rate has not shown any encouraging trend; the increase has been from 64.80 to 66.15 % during 1971—81. This increase is concentrated mostly in case of females, whose literacy rate shot up from 57.89 to 60.94 % during the period under reference. Against it, the male literacy has shown a marginal increase from 70.03 to 70.19 % only. In other words, during 1981 more than half of the male and one-third of the female population in the rural areas was literate. In urban components, seven out of every ten males and six out of every ten females were literate in 1981.

In case we take up the four urban areas of the Union Territory individually, we find that Chandigarh city has not only the highest literacy rate of 68.24 % during 1981 but is at the top also in case of literacy of males (71.98 %) and females (63.46 %). Whatever progress in literacy rate has been observed during the decade 1971—81, is mostly marked among females alone. Next in rank is Burail town (54.17 %) with a male and female literacy of 63.12 % and 40.89 % respectively. Mani Majra (47.63 %) ranks number three and seems to have achieved a satisfactory increase in the overall literacy rate from 41.57 to 47.63 % during 1971—81 and the improvement is noticeable in the literacy rates of both sexes. Attawa has the lowest literacy rate of 31.90 %, much lower than even the rural components of Union Territory.

A study of the literacy in the twenty-four inhabited villages of our Union Territory reveals that during 1981 the literacy rate was more than 50 % in case of six or 25 % villages namely Lahora (58.46 %), Sarangpur (56.73 %), Palsoura (55.04 %), Raipur Khurd (53.78 %), Behlana (52.33 %) and Khuda Jassu (52.15 %). Eight or 33 % villages had a literacy rate ranging from 40 to 50 %. In another 8 or 33 % villages, the literacy ranged from 20 to 40 %. This leaves only two villages unaccounted for. Of these, Badheri with a population of 29 persons had returned the lowest literacy rate of 10.34 %. Nizampur Burail was the only village with a population of 3 persons where the literates were conspicuous by their absence.

Table No. 5.6 highlights the number of educational institutions by type catering to the rural and urban components of Chandigarh Union Territory. These statistics are non-census data and were collected during 1980—81 for Village and Town Directories.—

TABLE No. 5.6
Number of Educational Institutions by Type in Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1981

Chandigarh Union Territory/ Towns	Arts/Science/Com- merce College of Degree level and above	Medical College	Engineering College	Polytechnics	Recognised Short- hand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institu- tions	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate PUC (Pre-University College level)	Secondary/Matru- culation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult-Literacy Classes/Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh U.T., Total	*AS (2) ASC (7) L (1) HS (1) O (3)	1	3	2	..	10	37	33	96	118
Rural		..	..	..	..	4	..	11	37	6
Urban	AS (2) ASC (7) L (1) HS (1) O (3)	1	3	2	..	6	37	22	59	112
(a) Chandigarh	AS (2) ASC (7) L (1) HS (1) O (3)	1	3	2	..	6	35	22	57	110
(b) Mani Maatra		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
(c) Burnail		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(d) Attawa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*AS = Arts and Science College
ASC = Arts, Science and Commerce College
L = Law College
HS = Home Science College
O = Other Facilities

It is evident that all the fourteen Degree colleges, three Engineering colleges and two Polytechnics are concentrated in our city of Chandigarh. Out of ten Higher Secondary/Intermediate institutions, six are located in the city and the remaining four are scattered in different villages. Of the thirty-seven Secondary/High schools, thirty-five are in the city while the other two are located in Mani Majra town. So far as Junior Secondary/Middle schools are concerned, out of thirty-three, twenty-two function in the city and the remaining eleven cater to our rural population. Out of ninety-six Primary schools, thirty-seven are located in various villages, fifty-seven cater to the need of the city and the two function in Mani Majra. In case of Adult Literacy centres, 110 are located in the city, one each in Mani Majra and Burali census towns and the remaining six are shared by rural areas.

The increase in the literacy rates over time has meant that younger school-going age-groups tend to have higher literacy rates than the older age-groups. So, while examining the age-specific literacy rates in age-groups 5—9, 10—14 and 15—19, it has been observed that age-group 10—14 is of special interest because the literacy rate reaches its peak in the cross-sectional data. Next in literacy ranks the age-group 15—19. The literacy rate in the age-group 5—9 cannot, however, be relied upon due to some variability because children of this age-group specially of the age of 5 to 6 years, may not be attending school or even if attending school, may not have been reported as literate. In spite of all this, it is heartening to know that the rates in all the school-going age-groups have shot up in the decade 1971—81 as shown in Table No. 5.7.

TABLE No. 5.7

Age-specific Literacy rates by Sex for Age-groups 5—9, 10—14 and 15—19 for India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1971 and 1981 Censuses

India/Chandigarh Union Territory	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Age-group 5—9				
India	1971	23.2	27.3	18.9
	1981	30.6	35.1	25.8
Chandigarh U.T.	1971	57.66	59.18	55.93
	1981	67.85	68.88	66.66

1	2	3	4	5
Age-group 10—14				
India	1971	49·8	60·1	38·2
	1981	56·6	66·9	44·8
Chandigarh U.T.	1971	84·36	86·24	82·12
	1981	86·17	87·33	84·78
Age-group 15—19				
India	1971	51·4	63·5	37·7
	1981	55·4	66·1	43·3
Chandigarh U.T.	1971	83·52	85·62	80·60
	1981	82·19	81·95	82·53

It is evident that literacy rates are considerably higher at ages 10—14 and 15—19 than at 5—9, for both India as well as Chandigarh Union Territory during 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The highest age-specific literacy rate of 86·17 per cent has been observed in the age-group 10—14 during 1981 in our Union Territory. In this age-group, 87·33 per cent males and 84·78 per cent females have been recorded literate in 1981 as against 86·24 per cent males and 82·12 per cent females in 1971. The trends for persons of both sexes, therefore, show that in our Union Territory the literacy is approaching the target of 100 per cent gradually. The literacy figures displayed for age-group 10—14 compare very favourably with the corresponding literacy rates for India as a whole. Next in literacy rank is the age-group 15—19 with 82·19 per cent literates in 1981 as against 83·52 per cent in 1971, showing that overall literacy in the age-group has declined in our Union Territory whereas the female literacy has increased from 80·60 per cent in 1971 to 82·53 per cent in 1981, the male literacy has shown a downward trend from 85·62 to 81·95 per cent in the decade 1971—81. The national figure of literacy in the age-group 15—19 has, however, increased both for males and females. The literacy in the age-group 5—9 is more than double the national rate in our Union Territory both during 1971 and 1981 Censuses, specially in case of females it is more pronounced.

Table No. 5.8 shows the number of persons attending school/college by proportion of their populations in age-groups 5—9, 10—14 and 15—19 for our Union Territory based on 1981 Census data. Table No. 5.9 highlights the percentage of the remaining persons who are not attending any school/college by their economic activity, if any, for the same three school going age-groups for 1981.

TABLE No. 5·8

Number of Persons attending School/College by Sex and Proportion of their Populations in age-groups 5—9, 10—14 and 15—19 in Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Age-group	Number of children attending School/College			Proportion of Population attending School/College		
	Persons	Malès	Fèmalès	Persons	Malès	Fèmalès
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5—9	38,949	21,159	17,790	73·32	74·49	71·99
10—14	36,708	20,290	16,418	82·94	83·84	84·85
15—19	25,551	14,388	11,163	56·48	54·34	59·49

TABLE No. 5·9

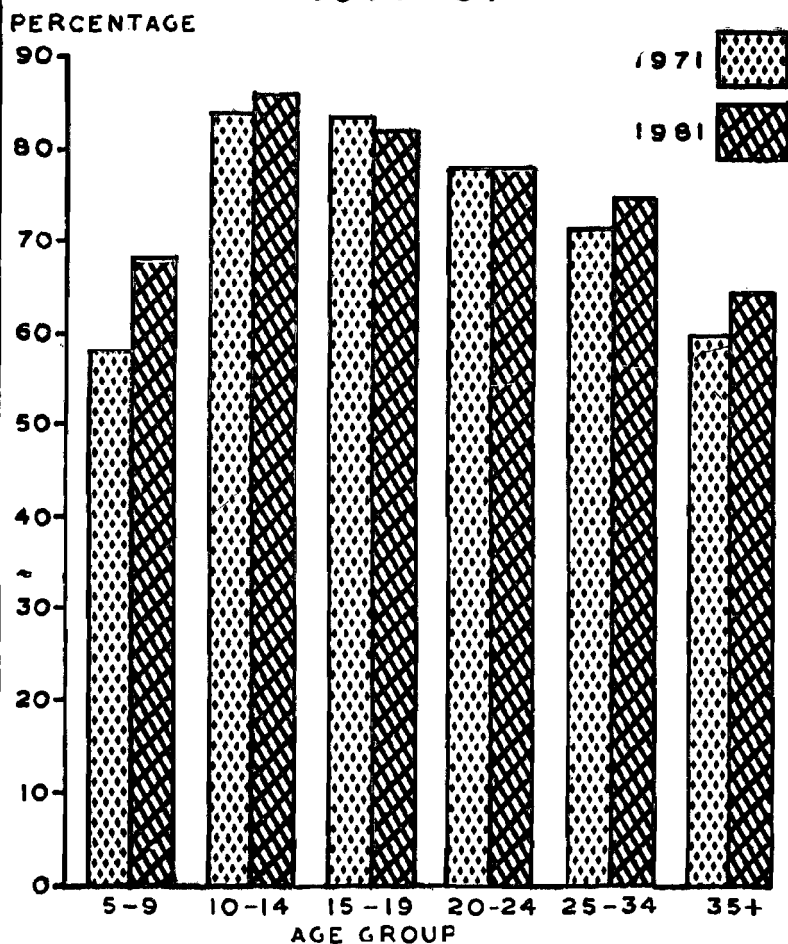
Percentage of Persons not attending School/College by Economic activity, Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Age-group	Persons not attending school	Percentage of persons not attending school to total population	Percentage of persons not attending school by economic activity		
			Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
5—9	14,171	26·68	0·49	0·01	99·50
10—14	7,553	17·07	24·71	0·53	74·76
15—19	19,690	43·52	51·93	1·05	47·02

CHANDIGARH

LITERACY RATES BY AGE-GROUPS

1971-81



The analysis of the above data shows that the highest percentage of 82.94 per cent children in the age-group 10—14 attend various educational institutions as students. The student percentage among male population in this age-group is 83.84 while the corresponding female proportion stands at 81.85. Next in rank is the age-group 5—9 with 73.32 per cent of its population attending schools ; the proportion among male and female students being 74.49 per cent and 71.99 per cent of their populations respectively. In the higher age-group 15—19, 56.48 per cent of the population is only attending schools/colleges. It will be interesting to note that while in the age-groups 5—9 and 10—14 the proportion of male students is higher than that of the female, in age-group 15—19 female students at 59.49 per cent of their population far exceed the corresponding proportion of males at 54.34 per cent.

If we compare the data of Table Nos. 5.7 and 5.8. we can have a rough idea of the drop outs from schools/colleges specially in case of age-groups 10—14 and 15—19. An estimate of the percentage of drop outs can be calculated by subtracting from the total literate percentage of 1981 of each age-group, the percentage of those who are still attending schools. It is so, because a number of students after attending a few years to school education, when feel they can not pull on with their studies, due to one or the other reason, usually leave studies and switch over as apprentices in one of the technical or mechanical professions. On this basis, we find that age-group 10—14 has a drop out ratio of 3.23 per cent; 3.49 per cent and 2.93 per cent among male and female populations respectively. The drop-out proportion in age-group 15—19 is more alarming at 25.71 per cent. In this age-group male and female drop outs are 27.61 per cent and 23.04 per cent of their respective populations. Another fact that has come to lime light is that proportion of drop outs among females is much less than that of males.

The deliberations in the preceeding paragraph are further corroborated by figures displayed in Table No 5.9. The table shows persons not attending school by their economic activity, if any. Maximum proportion of 43.52 per cent of persons not attending school has been concentrated in the age-group 15—19. Out of the persons not attending school in this age-group, 51.93 per cent are full time workers, 1.05 per cent marginal workers and the remaining 47.02 per cent dependents on their parents. In age-group 10—14, however, 17.07 per cent persons are not attending school. Among those not attending school in this age-group, 24.71 per cent are main workers, 0.53 marginal workers and the remaining 74.76

are entirely dependent non-workers. It is also evident, that age-group 5—9 has a nominal proportion of workers at 0·49 per cent and most of the 99·50 per cent population of those not attending school is clubbed as non-workers (dependents). The definitions of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers have been provided in a separate chapter exclusively on this subject.

Our portrayal of the literacy picture of our Union Territory will remain incomplete unless we also observe the qualitative trends along with quantitative changes. The general trend in the quality of literacy during the decade 1971—81 is that literates tend to be more highly educated in the latter Census year as can be seen from Table No. 5·10, showing literates by sex and the highest educational level attained in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. 5-10
Literates by Sex and Highest Educational Level attained for Chandigarh Union Territory—1971 and 1981

Education level attained	Year	Number of literates				Percentage increase in different educational levels during 1971—1981			
		Persons		Females		Persons		Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than Primary	1971			30,799	17,810	12,989	} 87.36	} 84.33	} 91.50
	1981			57,704	32,830	24,874			
Primary	1971			28,957	15,839	13,118	} 78.17	} 85.47	} 69.36
	1981			51,594	29,377	22,217			
Middle	1971			23,778	13,638	10,140	} 66.24	} 74.28	} 55.43
	1981			39,529	23,768	15,761			
Matric/Higer Secondary	1971			52,848	35,272	17,576	} 65.14	} 53.33	} 88.84
	1981			87,274	54,083	33,191			
Graduate & above	1971			21,989	15,936	6,053	} 156.85	} 126.36	} 237.14
	1981			56,479	36,072	20,407			
Total Literates	1971			1,58,371	98,495	59,876	} 84.74	} 78.82	} 94.49
	1981			2,92,580	1,76,130	1,16,450			

If we critically examine the figures of literates by educational levels for 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the following results will come to lime-light:—

Educational level	Percentage of literates	
	1971	1981
Less than Primary	19·45	19·72
Primary	18·28	17·64
Middle	15·01	13·51
Matric/Higher Secondary	33·37	29·83
Graduate and above	13·89	19·30

It appears that except for the two educational levels of less than primary and graduates and above, the overall percentage of literates in all other educational standards has declined during 1971—81. This apparent stagnation or negative trend appears only because of the very broad base of literates, during 1981. Otherwise, the figures conveying the percentage increase of literates in each educational level during this decade, as revealed in Table No. 5·10 show very impressive progress.

The overall population of literates during 1971—81 has increased by 84·74 per cent. While the male literate population has increased 78·82 per cent, the corresponding female proportion of 94·49 per cent is more revealing. The maximum increase of literates is being noticed in the highest educational level of graduates and above, whose number has swelled by 156·85 per cent in the decade. The percentage increase in this educational level in case of females is more pronounced at 237·14 per cent than the corresponding proportion of males at 126·36 per cent. Next in rank is the literate population with educational attainment of less than primary, whose number has increased in the same period by 87·36 per cent; 84·33 per cent and 91·50 per cent among male and female literates respectively. It is followed by literates with primary standard with a percentage increase of 78·17 during 1971—81. In this case the increase is more pronounced among males at 85·47 per cent than females at 69·36 per cent. Literates who have attained the educational levels of middle and matriculation or higher secondary have shown almost identical overall increases in their respective populations. While the percentage increase among male literates with qualification of middle pass is more encouraging than that of females, the contrary holds good in case of those who have passed the matric or higher secondary standards.

CHAPTER—VI

LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The Institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 4,51,610 in the Union Territory, the Institutional population is only 10,773 constituting 2.39 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than Institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table No. 6.1

TABLE No. 6.1 PART A

Statement showing the Speakers of Household Population by Language mainly spoken in the Household (Inclusive of Variants Grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	101
2. Bengali	1,473
3. Gujarati	551
4. Hindi	2,42,934
5. Kannada	184
6. Kashmiri	553
7. Malayalam	1,639

1	2
8 Marathi	593
9 Oriya	255
10 Punjabi	1,81,541
11 Sindhi	181
12 Tamil	3,426
13 Telugu	674
14 Urdu	3,196
Total	4,37,301

TABLE No. 6.1 PART B

Statement showing the Speakers of Household Population by Languages mainly spoken in the Household (Inclusive of Variants where Grouped) other than those Specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
1 Arabic/Arbi	15
2 Bhili/Bhilodi	5
3 Coorgi/Kodagu	1
4 Dogri	310
5 English	998
6 Gorkhali/Nepali	641
7 Khasi	4
8 Konkani	54
9 Kurukh/Oraon	20

1	2
10 Ladakhi	9
11 Lahauli	4
12 Lahnda	222
13 Lushai/Mizo	3
14 Manipuri/Meithei	22
15 Santali	7
16 Tibetan	177
17 Tulu	5
18 Total of other languages	1,033
Total	3,530

Note.—Pending a decision on nomenclature, figures in regard to those returned Bishnupuriya/Bishnupriya Manipuri as their language have not been included.

Out of the total population (excluding Institutional household population) of 4,40,831 in the Union Territory, 4,37,301 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 99·20 per cent and 3,530 are the speakers of other languages constituting 0·80 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A and B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

Part A :

Hindi—Awadhi ; Bhojpuri ; Chattisgarhi ; Garhwali ; Haryanvi ;
 Kangri ; Kumauni ; Magadhi/Magahi ; Maithili ;
 Marwari ; Mewati ; Pahari ; Rajasthani.

Punjabi--Bagri

Part B :

Bhili/Bhilodi—Baori

Lahnda—Multani

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the Category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in Part B of Table No. 6·1.

CHAPTER VII

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India is a secular democratic republic and our Constitution guarantees the freedom of religious belief to all the citizens, as laid down in the group of Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution. This right speaks of the true secularism which provides the fundamental right to every person in India to follow any religion which satisfies his/her conscience. These Articles have provisions of ensuring freedom of conscience to profess, practice and propagate any religion, subject to public order, morality and health. In short, we have no such thing as a State religion and all our religions are treated at par. In this context, the remarks of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan will be educative—"We hold that no one religion should be given preferential status or unique distinction, that no one religion should be accorded special privileges in national life or international relations, for that would be violation of the basic principles of democracy and contrary to the best interest of religion and government."

India has shown an exemplary magnanimity in religious tolerance, as revealed through our ancient classics and modern historical evidences. If Hinduism has been the religion of the people here for several thousand years, Islam and Christianity have also been their religions for centuries. Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism are the other religions which were born in India and flourished not only on our motherland but also in other countries as well. Most of us, therefore, have a natural curiosity to know how many others follow our own religions. To meet this basic demand, religionwise data has been collected and presented at each decennial Census in the country. Religionwise data compiled during 1971 Census were based on the religion recorded for each person in his/her Individual Slip. Against it, 1981 religion data are based on—(i) Information on the religion of the head of the household in respect of normal and houseless households and (ii) information on the religion of each individual as retained for question 8 of the Individual slip in respect of individuals in the institutional households. During 1971 and 1981 Censuses, six main religions were listed namely Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism. The enumerators were instructed to record the religion as actually returned by a respondent. When a person said that he had no religion, it was recorded accordingly. Religions other than the six mentioned above have been compiled under the head 'Other Religions.'

Table No. 7.1 shows the religion-wise population of India and our Union Territory for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. 7.1

Population of India and Chandigarh Union Territory by Religion—
1971 and 1981

Religious Community	Year	India		Chandigarh U.T.	
		Total population	Percentage to total population	Total Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	1971	45,32,92,086	82.72	1,84,395	71.68
	1981	54,97,24,717	82.63	3,39,920	75.27
Muslim	1971	6,14,17,934	11.21	3,720	1.45
	1981	7,55,12,439	11.36	9,115	2.02
Christian	1971	1,42,23,382	2.60	2,504	0.97
	1981	1,61,65,447	2.43	4,470	0.99
Sikh	1971	1,03,78,797	1.89	65,472	25.45
	1981	1,30,78,146	1.96	95,370	21.11
Buddhist	1971	38,12,325	0.70	92	0.04
	1981	47,19,796	0.71	454	0.10
Jain	1971	26,04,646	0.47	1,016	0.39
	1981	32,06,038	0.48	1,889	0.42
Other Religions	1971	21,84,556	0.40	47	0.02
	1981	27,66,285	0.42	264	0.06
Religion not stated	1971	36,083	0.01	5	0.00
	1981	60,217	0.01	128	0.03
Total population	1971	54,79,49,809	100.00	2,57,251	100.00
	1981	66,52,87,849	100.00	4,51,610	100.00

There are distinct variations between the religion-wise composition of population of India and our Union Territory. Though Hindus form a majority in both, their proportion is only 75.27% in our Union Territory as against 82.63% for the country as a whole, during 1981 Census. Hindus constituted 82.72% of the country's population in 1971 and the corresponding proportion of our Union Territory was 71.68%. This conveys that the percentage of Hindus to total population has slightly gone down during the decade 1971-81 in the country, whereas the corresponding percentage has increased by 3.59 in our Union Territory.

The second major religious community in order of numerical strength in the country are Muslims who constituted 11.21% of the country's population in 1971. They have registered a marginal growth during the decade and form 11.36% of the 1981 Census population. In our Union Territory, however, they rank third in order of strength of population and constitute 2.02% of the 1981 population against 1.45% in 1971.

Next to Muslims, Christians are the third largest religious group in India claiming 2.60% and 2.43% of the total population during 1971 and 1981 respectively. Christians rank number four in our Union Territory with a proportion of 0.97% and 0.99% of the population in 1971 and 1981 respectively.

Sikhism is the fourth numerically strongest religion in India and the followers of this faith constitute 1.96% of the nation's population in 1981 against 1.89% in 1971. In case of our Union Territory, Sikhs form the second major religious community next to Hindus and constitute 21.11% of 1981 population. The corresponding proportion of their population stood at 25.45% in 1971. Whereas the percentage of Sikhs to the total population in the country has increased slightly during 1971-81, it has decreased in case of our Union Territory in the same period.

Buddhists and Jains form 0.71% and 0.48% respectively of the total 1981 population of India. The proportions of both these communities to the total population have marginally improved by 0.01% during 1971-81. While the Buddhists and Jains rank number five and six according to their respective numerical strength in the country, in our Union Territory the reverse order holds good. In Chandigarh Union Territory, Jains constitute 0.42% of the 1981 population against 0.39% in 1971 while Buddhists are 0.04% and 0.10% of the 1971 and 1981 population respectively.

All the remaining religions represented 0.40% and 0.42% of the national population during 1971 and 1981 respectively. The corresponding proportions for our Union Territory are 0.02% for 1971 and 0.06% for 1981. People who did not state their religion comprised 0.01% of the population in 1971 as well as 1981. In our Union Territory such persons were negligible during 1971 but 0.03% in 1981.

It will be interesting to analyse decadal growth of the important six religious communities of our Union Territory in contrast with the all India position for the decade 1971—81. Table No. 7.2 indicates the decadal growth rates of these communities.

TABLE NO. 7.2
Decadal Growth Rate of Important Religious Communities
in India and Chandigarh Union Territory during 1971—81

Religious Community	Decadal Growth-Rate (per cent) 1971—81	
	India	Chandigarh U.T.
1	2	3
Hindu	+24.14	+84.34
Muslim	+30.69	+145.03
Christian	+16.83	+78.51
Sikh	+26.15	+45.67
Buddhist	+22.52	+393.48
Jain	+23.17	+85.93

The percentages of growth rate of various religious communities in our Union Territory have shown comparatively a much greater potential when compared with the corresponding all India figures for the decade 1971—81. Maximum growth rate in our Union Territory has been observed among Buddhists at 393.48% followed by that of Muslims at 145.03%. Even Jain, Hindu and Christian communities have shown growth rates of more than 3 to 5 times than their respective national growth rates. All this abnormal growth-rate phenomenon may be due to the in-migration of persons from other States and Union Territories of the country. In India, however, the maximum decadal growth rate of 26.15% has been recorded for Sikhs, followed by Buddhists at 22.52%.

Table No. 7.3 depicts all the six major religious communities of India by their percentage population during 1981 Census, for each State and Union Territory.

CHANDIGARH

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

1981

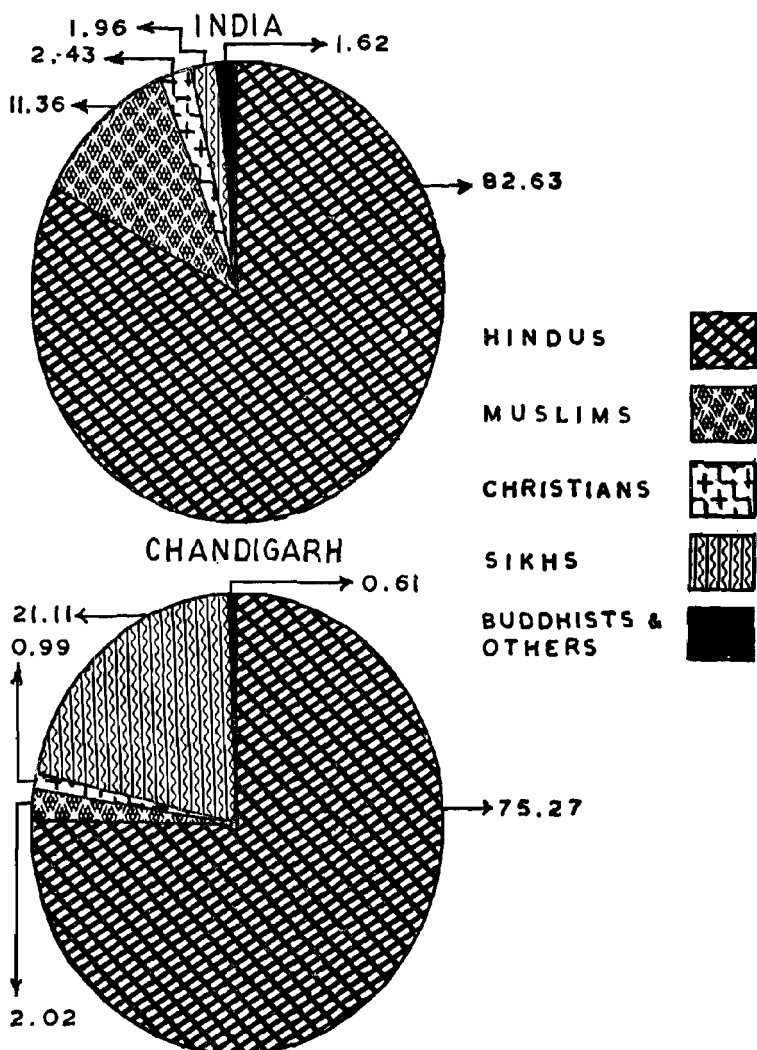


TABLE NO. 7-3
Important Religious Communities by Percentage of Population in India, States and Union Territories—1981

India/States/Union Territories	Percentage of population							
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Sikh	Jain	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
India*	82.63	11.36	2.43	0.71	1.96	0.48	0.43	
States								
1 Andhra Pradesh	88.75	8.47	2.68	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	
2 Bihar	82.97	14.13	1.06	0.00	0.11	0.04	1.69	
3 Gujarat	89.53	8.53	0.39	0.02	0.07	1.37	0.09	
4 Haryana	89.36	4.05	0.09	0.01	6.21	0.27	0.01	
5 Himachal Pradesh	95.77	1.63	0.09	1.23	1.22	0.02	0.04	
6 Jammu and Kashmir	32.24	64.19	0.14	1.17	2.23	0.03	0.00	
7 Karnataka	85.77	11.21	2.08	0.02	0.11	0.77	0.04	
8 Kerala	58.15	21.25	20.56	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	
9 Madhya Pradesh	92.96	4.80	0.68	0.14	0.27	0.85	0.30	
10 Maharashtra	81.40	9.25	1.27	6.28	0.17	1.50	0.13	
11 Manipur	60.04	6.99	29.68	0.03	0.07	0.07	3.12	

*Excludes Assam

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
12	Mizhalya	18.03	3.10	52.62	0.20	0.13	0.04	25.88
13	Nagaland	14.36	1.52	80.21	0.07	0.10	0.15	3.59
14	Orissa	95.43	1.60	1.82	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
15	Bunjab	36.93	1.00	1.10	0.00	60.75	0.16	0.06
16	Rajasthan	89.32	7.27	0.12	0.01	1.44	1.82	0.02
17	Sikkim	67.25	1.02	2.22	28.71	0.11	0.03	0.66
18	Tamil Nadu	88.86	5.21	5.78	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.04
19	Tripura	89.34	6.75	1.21	2.67	0.01	0.02	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	83.31	15.93	0.15	0.05	0.41	0.13	0.02
21	West Bengal	76.96	21.52	0.59	0.29	0.09	0.07	0.48
Union Territories :								
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.53	8.58	25.58	0.52	0.07	0.00	0.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.24	0.80	4.32	0.19	13.69	0.01	51.75
3	Chandigarh	75.27	2.02	0.99	0.10	21.11	0.42	0.09
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.56	1.87	1.95	0.18	0.01	0.36	0.07
5	Delhi	83.60	7.75	0.99	0.11	6.33	1.19	0.03
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	65.90	4.46	29.28	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.14
7	Lakshadweep	4.47	94.84	0.66	..	..	..	..
8	Mizoram	7.14	0.45	83.81	8.19	0.08	0.00	0.33
9	Pondicherry	85.56	6.07	8.25	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05

Looking into the religious composition of the population of individual States and Union Territories of India, we find that except for the four States of J&K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and three Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, in all other cases the Hindus constitute the major religious community. In twelve States and three Union Territories the proportion of Hindus is more than the national average of 82.63%. The highest percentage of Hindus has been observed in Himachal Pradesh (95.77%) closely followed by Dadar & Nagar Haveli (95.56%) and Orissa (95.42%).

Muslims, the second largest religious community of India, are in majority in Lakshadweep (94.84%) and Jammu & Kashmir (64.19%). Christians have a preponderance in Mizoram (83.81%), Nagaland (80.21%) and Meghalaya (52.62%). Sikhs form numerically the most important religious group in Punjab (60.75%). Arunachal Pradesh is the only exception in India where none of the main six communities of India is in majority. Even though 51.75% of the population of this Union Territory belongs to other religions, Hinduism still claims to be the religion of 29.24% of the population and the remaining five main religions of the country have also representation.

Table No. 7.4 portrays the pattern of distribution of population of the major religious communities between the rural and urban areas of the country and our Union Territory on the basis of 1981 Census data.

TABLE NO. 7.4

Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Populations by Main Religions in India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Religious Community	India		Chandigarh U.T.	
	Percentage to total rural population	Percentage to total urban population	Percentage to total rural population	Percentage to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	84.53	76.51	59.25	76.36
Muslim	9.82	16.31	2.13	2.01

1	2	3	4	5
Christian	2.26	2.99	0.23	1.04
Sikh	2.02	1.80	38.22	19.95
Buddhist	0.63	0.96	..	0.11
Jain	0.23	1.29	0.10	0.44
Others	0.51	0.14	0.07	0.09

An analysis of the data spells out that Hindus constitute as much as 84.53 % of the rural and 76.51 % of the urban population of the country. In other words, Hindu community form the predominant portion of India's rural and urban populations but their percentage is higher in rural than urban areas. In case of our Union Territory, the position of Hindus is in consonance with the national picture except that the urban percentage (76.36) here is more prominent than the rural (59.25 %). The second religious community of India having more percentage to rural population (2.02) than urban (1.80 %) are the Sikhs. They have an identical picture in our Union Territory where they claim 38.22 % of the rural population against 19.95 % of the urban proportion. The reverse is the case of Muslims in the country, they are concentrated more in urban areas. In our Union Territory, however, the percentage of rural population (2.13) representing Muslims is a little higher than the corresponding urban ratio (2.01 %). Christian, Buddhist and Jain communities have more percentage in urban than rural areas both in India and our Union Territory.

Table Nos. 7.5 and 7.6 display the percentage of population by main religions (1971 & 1981 Censuses) and the growth-rate of religious communities for the decade 1971-81 respectively for Chandigarh Union Territory and its constituents.

TABLE NO. 7.5

Percentage of Population by Main Religions for Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1971 and 1981 Censuses

Union Territory/Constituents	Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh U. T.								
Total	1971	71.68	1.45	0.97	25.45	0.03	0.40	0.02
	1981	75.27	2.02	0.99	21.11	0.10	0.42	0.09
Rural	1971	55.04	2.73	0.41	41.82	..	..	..
	1981	59.25	2.13	0.23	38.22	..	0.10	0.07
Urban	1971	73.42	1.31	1.03	23.74	0.04	0.44	0.02
	1981	76.36	2.01	1.04	19.95	0.11	0.44	0.09
Chandigarh City	1971	73.91	0.92	1.08	23.56	0.04	0.47	0.02
	1981	76.78	1.43	1.14	19.97	0.11	0.48	0.09
Mani Majra Town	1971	65.87	7.37	0.26	26.50	..	..	..
	1981	71.94	8.52	0.12	19.30	0.01	0.07	0.04
Burail Cènsus Town	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	72.15	5.56	0.17	21.60	0.08	0.26	0.18
Attawa Cènsus Town	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	78.93	2.00	0.30	18.77	..	..	..

Note.—Burail and Attawa have been declared as Towns for the first time in 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 7.6

Growth rate of Religious Communities in Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents during the decade 1971-81

Union Territory/ Constituents	Percentage Decadal growth rate of Religions								
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other Religions	Religion not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh U.T.	T	+84.34	+145.03	+78.51	+45.67	+393.48	+85.93	+461.70	+2460.00
	R	+21.41	-1.39	-34.00	+8.13	..	..	..	..
	U	+88.20	+118.08	+83.19	+52.57	+393.48	+83.07	+434.04	+2360.00
Chandigarh City		+90.31	+169.80	+83.31	+47.09	+381.52	+19.29	+368.09	+2360.00
Mani Majra Town		+115.42	+127.79	+10.81	+43.70	..	..	..	..
Burail Census Town*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attawa Census Town*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Declared town for the first time during 1981 Census

A study of the rural component of the population on the basis of 1981 Census data shows that out of every 100 persons in the rural flank, 59 are Hindus, 38 Sikhs and 2 Muslims, while the remaining one person is either a Christian or Jain or the follower of some 'Other' faith. The 1981 urban picture is somewhat different, where out of every 100 persons, 76 are Hindus, 20 Sikhs, 2 Muslims, 1 Christian and the remaining one person is either a Buddhist or Jain or the follower of some 'Other' persuasion. This is also evident that among the urban population the percentage of Hindus is much more than the corresponding proportion in rural pockets. Muslims, however, seem to be balanced so far as their percentage to rural and urban populations are concerned. Sikhs, on the other hand, form a good chunk of the rural population when compared with their urban proportion. There are no Buddhists in rural flank. Christians and Jains are comparatively concentrated more in urban than rural areas of our Union Territory.

Further, it is apparent that during 1981 in all the four urban units of our Union Territory the predominant religious community continue to be Hindus whose percentage to total population differ from town to town and range from 71.94 to 78.93 %. Sikhs constitute the next important religious group in all the urban centres with their proportion ranging from 18.77 to 21.60%. Third numerically strong religious community is Muslims who have a representation of 1.43 to 8.52% of the population in various urban areas. Christians are mostly concentrated in Chandigarh city with a population of 1.14% of the city. All other religions are in minority and have a nominal representation in our urban populations.

If we examine the growth-rate of these communities in our Union Territory by their rural and urban resident status for the decade 1971-81, it will be seen that the growth-rate is at its maximum in each community in urban areas. While the growth-rate among rural Hindus at 21.41% during the decade compares favourably with the over-all growth-rate for the community at all-India level at 21.29 %, the corresponding rate in case of rural Sikhs of the Union Territory at 8.13% falls very short of the corresponding overall national proportion of 26.00 %. Muslims and Christians have, however, registered a negative decadal growth-rate of 1.39% and 34.00 % respectively in rural flank.

The decadal growth-rates in the urban areas of our Union Territory are comparatively very progressive but those recorded for Chandigarh are even more outstanding. The reasons for such alarming growth-rates are not far to sought of. These are understandable in the light of a regular and heavy influx of migrants from outside in search of better avenues of employment in this fast expanding

and promising urban agglomeration. Mani Majra town, however, shows comparatively a higher decadal growth rate at 115.42 % among Hindus during 1971—81 than recorded for Chandigarh city at 90.31 %. Another striking feature is that for the first time Buddhists, Jains and persons belonging to 'Other' faiths have been enumerated during 1981 in Mani Majra. Burail and Attawa were declared as urbanites for the first time in 1981 so no growth-rates could be worked out.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

So far we have highlighted a number of demographic characteristics of the population of our Union Territory but in this chapter let us have a look at the specific section of our people, who are of special concern to the society, namely Scheduled Castes. There are no Scheduled Tribes in our Union Territory. Before we take up some of the salient features of this section of our society, let us have a brief historical perspective.

Our Hindu mythology in conformity with historical evidences and age-old traditions have been instrumental in handing over to the posterity a highly caste-ridden society. The main four divisions recognised from antiquity were the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The role of these classes in society was rigidly defined and castes were arranged in the ladder hierarchy with Brahmins securing the supreme position while the Shudras were put at the lowest rung and deployed on menial jobs. Shudras, right from the start, had been treated in a manner bordering social indiscrimination. This indiscrimination placed severe restrictions on their social, economic and other developmental activities. The oppression by other higher castes consisted of not only labeling them as 'Untouchables' but also the denial of access to temples, community wells, schools and other social and cultural gatherings. They were being deprived of their legitimate right to stand equal with the rest of the community. These disabilities, however, varied in different parts of the country.

After independence, the Government of India undertook various welfare schemes to uplift the conditions of these neglected people. The term "Scheduled Caste" came into being in 1950 when under the provisions of the Constitution, a schedule of these depressed castes was prepared. In view of the Government's policy to discourage distinction based on caste, it was decided that no general race, caste or tribe enquiries should be made except to the extent necessary for providing information relating to certain special groups of the people who are referred to in the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as notified by the President of India under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, were enumerated from 1951 Census onwards.

The definition of Scheduled castes according to common parlance is that they are the weaker sections of the society who require some safeguards which are provided by the Constitution. Constitution, however, does not define scheduled tribes except by declaring that the scheduled tribes are "the tribes or groups within tribes or tribal communities" which the President of India may specify by public notification (Article 342). As these groups are presumed to form the oldest ethnological sector of the population, the term 'Adivasi' ('Adi' means original and 'Vasi' stands for inhabitant) has become fairly popular.

The Census questionnaire from 1951 Census and onwards included among others an enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe and, if yes, the name of the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe was to be recorded with a view to collecting information for discharging the constitutional obligations. In 1981 Census each enumerator was furnished with a list of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in relation to his State/Union Territory, as notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Acts and Orders. If the respondent returned his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, he/she was reckoned a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe only if the name found place in the list furnished to the enumerator. The general terms, like Harijans/Girijans or Achhut/Adivasi were not reckoned as belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, as the case may be. If a respondent merely claimed to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, but said that he/she did not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to the enumerator, he/she was not reckoned as belonging to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe.

It will not be out of context to remark that scheduled castes can belong to Hindu and Sikh religions only, whereas scheduled tribes can belong to any religion. Further, no caste was notified as scheduled for Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and no tribe was notified as scheduled tribe for Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Table No. 8.1 portrays the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes population in India, States and Union territories and their ranking according to 1981 Census figures.

TABLE NO. 8·1

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Population in India, States and Union Territories and their Ranking—1981 Census

India/State/U.T.	Percentage of S.C. Population	Ranking S.C.	Percentage of S.T. Population	Ranking S.T.
1	2	3	4	5
India*	15·75	..	7·76	..
States				
1 Andhra Pradesh	14·87	12	5·93	17
2 Bihar	14·51	14	8·31	16
3 Gujarat	7·15	19	14·22	12
4 Haryana	19·07	5	..	..
5 Himachal Pradesh	24·62	2	4·61	20
6 Jammu & Kashmir	8·31	18	..	..
7 Karnataka	15·07	11	4·91	19
8 Kerala	10·02	17	1·03	22
9 Madhya Pradesh	14·10	15	22·97	10
10 Maharashtra	7·14	20	9·19	15
11 Manipur	1·25	24	27·30	8
12 Meghalaya	0·41	26	80·58	4
13 Nagaland	..	..	83·99	3
14 Orissa	14·66	13	22·43	11

*Excludes Assam

	1	2	3	4	5
15 Punjab	26.87	1	..	..	
16 Rajasthan	17.04	8	12.21	13	
17 Sikkim	5.78	21	23.27	9	
18 Tamil Nadu	18.35	6	1.07	21	
19 Tripura	15.12	10	28.44	7	
20 Uttar Pradesh	21.16	4	0.21	24	
21 West Bengal	21.99	3	5.63	18	
Union Territories					
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	11.85	14	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	25	69.82	6	
3 Chandigarh	14.09	16	..	..	
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.97	23	78.82	5	
5 Delhi	18.03	7	..	..	
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	2.16	22	0.99	23	
7 Lakshadweep	..	..	93.82	1	
8 Mizoram	0.03	27	93.55	2	
9 Pondicherry	15.99	9	..	..	

It is evident that 23.51 % population of the country belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Scheduled castes form 15.75 % and are almost double the population of scheduled tribes whose percentage to the total population of India stands at 7.76. Punjab State with a scheduled castes population of 26.87 % ranks first followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.62%), West Bengal (21.99%) and Uttar Pradesh (21.16%). Scheduled castes population is conspicuous by its absence in Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The lowest scheduled caste population at 0.03 % has been observed in Mizoram. In seven States and two Union Territories the scheduled castes proportion is more than the national figure of 15.75%.

In case of scheduled tribes, Lakshadweep ranks first with a population of 93.82 % closely followed by Mizoram (93.55%). Third and fourth in rank are Nagaland (83.99%) and Meghalaya (80.58%). There is no scheduled tribes population in States of Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. The lowest scheduled tribes population has been enumerated in Uttar Pradesh at 0.21%.

As our Union Territory has no scheduled tribes population, in the rest of the chapter we will mostly be discussing only our scheduled castes population in comparison with the corresponding national population. Table No. 8.2 gives the scheduled castes population in India and Chandigarh Union Territory for 1971 and 1981 Censuses as also the decennial growth rates.

TABLE NO. 8.2

Scheduled Castes Population in India and Chandigarh Union Territory & Decennial Growth Rate—1971 and 1981 Censuses

India/Chandigarh U. T.	Year	S.C. population	Percentage of S.C. population to total population	Percentage decadal growth rate of S.C.
1	2	3	4	5
India	1971	79,092,841	14.82	32.45
	1981	104,754,623	15.75	
Chandigarh U.T.	1971	29,073	11.30	118.83
	1981	63,621	14.09	

The scheduled castes population of the country which stood at 14.82% in 1971 has risen to 15.75% in 1981. It registered a decennial growth-rate of 32.45% during the decade 1971-81. Although the scheduled castes population in our Union Territory is less than the national figure both during 1971 and 1981 Censuses yet the decennial growth rate of 118.83% is more than three times the corresponding growth rate in India during 1971-81.

Table No. 8.3 depicts the rural and urban distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in India and our Union Territory during 1981.

TABLE NO. 8.3
Rural/Urban Distribution of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Population—1981 Census

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	India		Chandigarh U.T.	
	Percentage to total rural population	Percentage to total urban population	Percentage to total rural population	Percentage to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	84.00	16.00	10.71	89.29
Scheduled Tribes	93.80	6.20	..	..

In India, 84% scheduled castes population belongs to rural areas while the remaining 16% has settled in urban flank. In sharp contrast, 89.29% of our scheduled castes population in Chandigarh is distributed among urban centres against 10.71% in rural areas. It will also be interesting to know that in case of scheduled tribes, 93.80% belong to rural sector of India against 6.20% urban.

There are more than 800 tribal communities and caste groups in India. The scheduled caste communities in Chandigarh Union Territory number 36 as listed in the Annexure III to this report. The scheduled castes population enumerated during 1981 in our Union Territory stands at 63,621 persons, comprising of 36,093 males and

27,528 females. Table No. 8.4 shows the population of these scheduled castes in Chandigarh Union Territory and its constituents during the Censuses of 1971 and 1981 together with the decennial growth rates.

TABLE NO. 8.4

Distribution of Scheduled Castes Population in Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1971 & 1981 Censuses

Chandigarh Union Territory/ Constituents	Year	Scheduled Castes population	Percentage of S.C. population to total population	Decennial growth- rate 1971—81
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh U.T.				
Total	1971	29,073	11.30	} +118.83
	1981	63,621	14.09	
Rural	1971	5,273	21.69	} +29.21
	1981	6,813	23.68	
Urban	1971	23,800	10.22	} +138.69
	1981	56,808	13.43	
Chandigarh City	1971	21,487	9.82	} +123.30
	1981	47,980	12.63	
Mani Majra	1971	2,313	16.29	} +137.14
	1981	5,485	19.59	
Burail	1971	..	..	..
	1981	2,135	19.53	..
Attawa	1971	..	..	..
	1981	1,208	28.44	..

Note.—Percentages for Burail and Attawa Census Towns could not be worked out as these have been declared towns for the first time.

An analysis of the table reveals that even though hardly 10.71% of the Union Territory's scheduled castes population belongs to rural sector yet it forms 23.68% of the total rural population in 1981 against 21.69% in 1971. In sharp contrast 89.29% scheduled castes

population which belongs to the urban flank of the Union Territory is hardly 13.43% of the total urban population during 1981 against 10.22% in 1971. The growth-rate of scheduled castes population within the decade 1971—81 works out to 118.83% ; while the rural sector has registered only a growth-rate of 29.21%, the corresponding growth-rate in urban areas at 138.69% is rather quite high.

The maximum percentage of scheduled castes population in 1981 has been observed in Attawa Census town at 28.44% followed by Mani Majra (19.59%) and Burail (19.53%). In spite of the fact that Chandigarh city contains more than 75% of the total scheduled castes population, its percentage to the city's population in 1981 stands at 12.63% against 9.82% in 1971. Maximum growth-rate in scheduled castes population has been observed in Mani Majra town at 137.14% during the decade 1971—81 followed by 123.30% in Chandigarh city.

A review of the village-wise scheduled castes population will show that in seven of the villages, the scheduled castes population is more than the rural average of 23.68% in our Union Territory namely Jhumaroo (63.64%), Korsan (58.72%), Mauli Jagran (50.27%), Khuda Alisher (47.84%), Nizampur Kumbra (39.11%), Maloya (28.75%) and Burail (25.86%). Scheduled castes population is conspicuous by its absence in Nizampur Burail only. The lowest percentage of 0.55% has been observed in village Kaimbwala.

Table No. 8.5 shows the sex-ratio among scheduled castes in India, Chandigarh Union Territory and its constituents as observed during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. 8.5

Sex-ratio among Scheduled Castes in India, Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1971 and 1981 Censuses

India/Union Territory/ Constituents		Sex-ratio in 1971		Sex-ratio in 1981	
		General	Scheduled Castes	General	Scheduled Castes
1		2	3	4	5
India	Total	930	935	934	932
	Rural	949	943	952	940
	Urban	858	882	880	892
Chandigarh	Total	749	737	769	763
	Rural	683	753	688	783
	Urban	756	733	775	760

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh City	752	724	780	755
Mani Majra	817	817	776	791
Burail	..	..	675	739
Attawa	..	..	588	864

It is evident that over-all sex-ratio among scheduled castes at 935 during 1971 was a little higher than the general sex-ratio which stood at 930 in the country. Whereas the general sex-ratio has improved in 1981 to 934, the corresponding ratio among scheduled castes has declined to 932. An interesting feature is that comparatively the sex ratio is much favourable in the rural than urban areas of the country. In case of our Union Territory, although the general sex-ratio as well as that among scheduled castes have improved considerably during the decade 1971—81 yet these continue to be quite low when compared with the corresponding national figures. It can further be seen that general sex-ratio in our Union Territory is more favourable in urban than rural areas but so far as the corresponding ratio among scheduled castes is concerned the reverse holds good. The sex-ratio in various constituents of the Union Territory also continues to be adverse.

Table Nos. 8·6 and 8·7 depict the literacy rates among scheduled castes population in India, Chandigarh Union Territory and its constituents for 1971 and 1981 Censuses and the decadal growth-rate of literacy for 1971—81 respectively.

TABLE NO. 8·6

**Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes Population in India,
Chandigarh Union Territory and its Constituents—1971 and
1981 Censuses**

India/Union Territory/ Constituents		Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes Population					
		1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
India	Total	14·67	22·36	6·44	21·38	31·12	10·93
	Rural	12·77	20·04	5·06	18·48	27·91	8·45
	Urban	28·65	38·93	16·99	36·60	47·54	24·34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh U.T. {	Total	24.38	33.43	12.08	37.07	46.04	25.31
	Rural	16.71	23.74	7.37	31.10	38.76	21.32
	Urban	26.08	35.55	13.14	37.79	46.90	25.80
Chandigarh City		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38.98	48.12	26.89
Mani Majra		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30.72	38.36	21.06
Burail		..	..	..	43.28	55.78	26.35
Attawa		..	..	..	12.67	19.14	5.18

Note.—Burail and Attawa have been declared as Census Towns for the first time in 1981.

N. A.—Stands for 'Not available'.

TABLE NO. 8.7

Decadal Growth-rate of Literacy in India and Chandigarh Union Territory during 1971—81

India/Chandigarh Union Territory	Decadal growth-rate 1971—81					
	General literacy			Literacy among S.C.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females ^s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	+49.98	+43.99	+61.55	+90.82	+82.47	+121.84
Chandigarh U.T.	+84.74	+78.82	+94.49	+232.81	+196.91	+367.65

Source for absolute figures

India	Part II B(i) 1981 & II B (ii), & Part II A (ii) 1971 & II C(i)
Chandigarh U.T.	Part II A 1971 Part II A & II B 1981

An analysis of the figures of 1981 displayed in Table No. 8.6 reveals that literacy rates among scheduled castes both in India (21.38%) and the Union Territory (37.07%) still continue to be low when compared with the corresponding general literacy rates which stand at

36.23% and 64.79% respectively despite considerable improvement achieved in this regard during the decade 1971—81. In any case, the literacy rates among both males and females in rural flank of the Union Territory by far exceed the corresponding figures in India in 1971 as well as 1981. So far as urban literacy rates of both sexes during 1971 were concerned, the Union Territory had less percentage of literates than the national figures but these rates comparatively are better in 1981 than the corresponding all-India proportions; the percentage of female literacy is higher, although the percentage of male literacy still continues to be lower than all-India figure. The comparative data for individual towns is not available. In 1981, however, the literacy rate ranked highest in Burail Census town (43.28%) followed by Chandigarh city (38.98%), Mani Majra town (30.72%) and Attawa Census town trailing behind (12.67%).

A study of the decadal growth of literacy during 1971—81 shows that against a general literacy growth of 49.98%, the literacy among scheduled castes has increased by 90.82% in the country and this growth is mostly discernible among females at 121.84%. In the Union Territory, the general literacy has shown a decadal growth of 84.74% in the said period. Against this, the literacy among scheduled castes has shown a remarkable growth rate of 232.81% and here again it is remarkable in case of female literacy which has multiplied to 367.65%.

Table No. 8.8 shows the percentage distribution of scheduled castes population of each sex into total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for India and Chandigarh Union Territory for 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 8.8

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes Population of each Sex into total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers—1981 Census

India/ Chandigarh U.T.	P/ M/ F	Total Scheduled Castes	Total Workers (Main + Marginal Workers)	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non- Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	P	100.00	39.58	36.13	3.45	60.42
	M	100.00	53.67	52.60	1.07	46.33
	F	100.00	24.47	18.46	6.01	75.53
Chandigarh U.T.	P	100.00	34.21	33.84	0.37	65.79
	M	100.00	53.02	52.69	0.33	46.98
	F	100.00	9.55	9.12	0.43	90.45

It is evident that the percentage of workers among scheduled castes population at 39.58 is comparatively more pronounced in India than in the Union Territory at 34.21. The percentage of male workers at 53.67% is almost at par with the corresponding ratio of 53.02% in the Union Territory. The imbalance is mostly among female workers whose national percentage of 24.47% is more than two and a half times the corresponding ratio of 9.55% in our case. The statement further provides the break-up of total workers into main and marginal workers as well as the percentage of non-workers. The definitions of all these terms have been provided in a separate chapter, exclusively on this subject. It is, however, disappointing to note that the percentage of female non-workers in the Union Territory is as high as 90.45% against the corresponding national proportion of 75.53% showing thereby that the percentage of economically active population among females in our case is very low at 9.55 only.

Table No. 8.9 deals with the work participation rate by sex among scheduled castes population in rural and urban flanks of India and Chandigarh Union Territory as enumerated during 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 8-9

Work Participation Rate by Sex Among Scheduled Castes Population in India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Category of workers	India			Chandigarh U.T.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main Workers I—IX						
{ P	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
{ M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
{ F	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cultivators						
{ P	28.17	31.92	3.89	0.16	1.08	0.05
{ M	32.12	36.88	4.15	0.18	1.18	0.06
{ F	16.12	17.56	2.70	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers II						
{ P	48.22	53.20	15.92	1.74	13.27	0.41
{ M	41.75	46.66	12.87	1.65	11.67	0.44
{ F	68.00	72.13	29.83	2.43	31.82	0.21

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)	P	3.31	3.08	4.83	0.62	0.77	0.61
	M	3.20	3.01	4.36	0.52	0.78	0.49
	F	3.63	3.27	6.99	1.39	0.57	1.46
Other Workers III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX	P	20.30	11.80	75.36	97.48	84.88	98.93
	M	22.93	13.45	78.62	97.65	86.37	99.01
	F	12.25	7.04	60.48	96.18	67.61	98.33

The data reveals some interesting features about the work participation rate among scheduled castes population. Whereas in India more than 76% workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in our Union Territory hardly about 2% workers follow these economic activities as their means of livelihood. In the same way, against 3.31% workers in India engaged in household industries etc., in the Union Territory only 0.62% workers are engaged in these occupations. Against 20.30% remaining workers who fall under the category of 'Other Workers' in India, the proportion of 'Other Workers' in our case is as high as 97.48%.

A study of the work participation rate by sex in India shows that the percentage of female workers in agricultural labour at 68.00% and household industries etc. at 3.63% is more than the corresponding male percentages which stand at 41.75% and 3.20% respectively. The same position more or less holds good in our case where the proportion of female workers in agricultural labour (2.43%) and household industries etc. (1.39%) exceeds the corresponding percentage of male workers which stand at 1.65 and 0.52 respectively. Against a national male participation rate of 32.12% workers in cultivation, the female proportion is almost half at 16.12%. In the Union Territory, however, hardly 0.18% male workers are engaged in cultivation, while female workers are conspicuous by their absence in this avenue of employment. In India, on the whole, 73.87% male workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers and the corresponding ratio among females works out to 84.12%. In sharp contrast to this, in the Union Territory the corresponding proportions among male and female workers stand at 1.83% and 2.43% respectively.

A comparison of rural and urban workers in India shows that in rural flank agriculture and allied activities continue to be the main occupation of 83.54% male and 89.69% female workers. In urban areas, however, 'Other Workers' predominate all other categories of workers and account for 78.62% male and 604.8% female workers. Against this national picture, in the Union Territory the majority of male and female workers have been categorised as 'Other Workers' both in rural and urban areas, and their percentage range from 67.61 to 99.01%.

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

Census is one of the most important sources of data, leading to various informations on the economy of the country, essential for right planning of economic development. The proportion of the economically active population, its' distribution in the different sectors of economy together with the changes over time are some of the basic requirements for economic planning. In addition, we can also assess the actual and potential man power available during a particular period of time. For this purpose, during the conduct of each Census, every individual is asked to state what he/she did for most of the time during the past one year. Naturally this question is intended to divide the entire population of the country into two broad streams, i.e. those who are economically active and those who are not. Economically active are termed as workers while the rest are taken as non-workers.

According to the definition adopted in the 1981 Census, 'work' can be defined as participation in any economically productive activity involving physical or mental labour. Work not only involves actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Any person attending to such an economic activity is a worker. A worker can be engaged in one or the other economic activity like production and processing of goods or its supervision, cultivation or other agricultural pursuits, Government service, trade, business and the like.

Workers can either be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers. All persons who worked in any economic activity for more than six months during the past one year were taken as main workers. Those persons who have worked less than six months during the last year, were treated as marginal workers. For example, in rural areas, women and children work seasonally in the fields during various agricultural operations like sowing, harvesting, thrashing etc. and this may be on their own lands or as labourers on someone else's land. Even some of the household industries like gur-making, mat-weaving, basket-making etc. are some times carried on during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. This is seasonal work and such workers are regarded as seasonal workers even though for major part of the year they have remained economically inactive. The main idea is not only to net all the main workers but also the part-time/seasonal workers who may have worked any time during the past one year, irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy.

The main activity of the workers has been classified into four broad categories viz, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other work in the Primary Census Abstract only. For purposes of the Census, a person is working as cultivator if he/she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land, owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions, for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. It involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops, etc. An agricultural labourer, on the other hand, is a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. Household Industry has been defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precinct of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The main criterion of the household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi-rolling, blacksmithy, tailoring etc. The activity should not be on the scale of a registered factory. All remaining workers who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are classified as 'Other Workers'. The type of workers under the category of 'Other Workers' include factory workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, Government employees, teachers, priests etc.

All workers in 1971 and 1981 Censuses were classified into the following nine industrial categories :—

I—Cultivators,

II—Agricultural Labourers,

III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations,
Orchards and Allied Activities,

IV—Mining and Quarrying,

V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs(a)
Household Industry(b) other than Household Industry,

VI—Construction,

VII—Trade and Commerce,

VIII—Transport, Storage and Communication,

IX—Other Services.

We have already discussed in detail about workers. Now, all those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods or to services are said to be non-workers. The non-workers have also been further grouped into the following seven categories :—

- (i) Household duties,
- (ii) Students,
- (iii) Dependents,
- (iv) Retired persons or rentiers,
- (v) Beggars, etc. ,
- (vi) Inmates of institutions,
- (vii) Other non-workers.

The first group of non-workers are those who are engaged in unpaid home duties and have not done any other work at all during the last one year. The second category of non-workers include all full-time students and children attending school. The third group covers all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. The fourth in order are persons who have retired from service and are doing no other work or persons who are rentiers or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or persons of independent means for securing an income for which they do not have to work. The fifth category covers beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of sources of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence, who are otherwise not engaged in any economically productive work. Inmates of institutions will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc. in such institutions. All the remaining non-workers, who may not come under any of the above six categories, but who are looking for work should be noted as 'Other' non-workers. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he/she reports that he/she is not engaged in any other activity 'but is seeking work' will come under this last category.

Table No. 9.1 highlights the percentage distribution of non-workers in the seven categories, discussed in the preceding paragraph, in India as also in the Union Territory during 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 9.1

Percentage Distribution of Non-Workers for India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981 Census

Categories of Non-Workers	Percentage distribution of Non-Workers	
	India	Chandigarh U.T.
1	2	3
(i) Household duties ..	29.33	29.73
(ii) Students ..	23.74	38.75
(iii) Dependents ..	44.21	27.75
(iv) Retired persons or rentiers ..	0.87	1.79
(v) Beggars etc. ..	0.18	0.06
(vi) Inmates of Institutions ..	0.06	0.03
(vii) Others ..	1.61	1.89

It is evident that 44.21 % of the non-workers in India constitute of dependents and infants alone followed by 29.33 % who are engaged in household duties. Third in order are full-time students who claim 23.74 % of the total non-working population. In case of the Union Territory, however, full time students claim the maximum percentage of 38.75 of 1981 non-working population followed by 29.73 % who are engaged in household duties. The percentage of non-workers engaged in household duties is, therefore, more or less at par both in the Union Territory and the country as a whole. So far as dependents and infants are concerned, we have a percentage of 27.75 against the corresponding proportion of 44.21 % in India. In the Union Territory the three categories of non-workers under reference have in all 96.23 % of the non-working population of 1981 against the corresponding figure of 97.28 % in the country.

It will not be out of place to mention that apart from gathering information on workers/non-workers during 1981 Census, special data on physically handicapped persons were also Collected after a lapse of fifty years through the Houselist Schedule. The information in regard to totally blind/crippled/dumb persons for each household was thus recorded. The term 'totally crippled', refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. In case where a person unfortunately suffered from more than one of the disabilities mentioned above, it was decided to record the person by the greater disability. For example, blindness should be considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person was suffering from all the three disabilities he was recorded under blindness since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Table No. 9.2 shows the population of disabled persons in 1981 by type of disability in the Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 9.2
Disabled Population by Type of Disability—1981

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Handicapped persons	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Total	345	98	164	83
Rural	42	15	19	8
Urban	303	83	145	75

If we analyse the distribution of the handicapped persons according to the type of disability in the Union Territory during 1981, it can be seen that per 1,000 totally handicapped persons there are 284 totally blind, 475 totally crippled and 241 totally dumb. A study of the handicapped persons per ten thousand population reveals that there are in all 8 totally handicapped persons. Out of these 8 persons, 2.3 are totally blind, 3.8 totally crippled and 1.9 totally dumb.

Now let us examine the working population of 1981 in India and our Union Territory. The total work force can be considered as being made up of main workers plus marginal workers. Table No. 9.3 shows the percentage distribution of population by sex into total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for 1981 Census both for the country as a whole and the Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 9.3
Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex into Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers for India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981 Census

India/Chandigarh Union Territory	P/ M/ F	Total Population	Total Workers (Main Workers+ Marginal Workers)	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	P	100.00	36.77	33.45	3.32	63.23
	M	100.00	52.65	51.62	1.03	47.35
	F	100.00	19.77	14.00	5.77	80.23
Chandigarh U.T.	P	100.00	34.92	34.69	0.23	65.08
	M	100.00	54.77	54.50	0.27	45.23
	F	100.00	9.10	8.92	0.18	90.90

Even though the percentage of total workers at 34.92 in the Union Territory is less than the corresponding figure at all-India level of 36.77 %, yet the work participation rate of male workers (54.77 %) in our case is higher than the similar proportion in the country as a whole (52.65 %) while the reverse holds good in case of females whose percentage of workers is less than 50 % of the national figure. In case of over-all main workers as also main male workers, the proportion is higher in our case than the corresponding figures in India for 1981. So far as marginal workers are concerned, the overall proportion of work participation rate as well as for that of males and females separately in India is much higher than the corresponding figures of the Union Territory.

A further analysis of the economic data of our Union Territory shows that in 1981 Census, out of a population of 4,51,610 persons, 1,56,658 or 34.69 % are the main workers. Of the main workers, 1,39,133 are males and 17,525 females constituting 54.50 % of male and 8.92 % female populations respectively. Against it, in 1971, 33.29 % of the Union Territory's population was recorded as main workers of whom males were 53.96 % and females 5.70 % of their respective populations. Table No. 9.4 depicts the work participation rates for main workers in the Union Territory by various age-groups in 1971 and 1981 as also the decadal growth-rate of workers as well as population in each age-group.

TABLE NO. 9.4

Percentage of Main Workers by Age-Groups for 1971 and 1981 Censuses with Decadal Growth rate of Population and Main Workers in each Age-Group During 1971-81 for Chandigarh Union Territory

Age Group	1971		1981		Decadal growth rate of main workers in 1971-81	Increase in population during 1971-81	Percentage increase in population 1971-81
	No. of workers	Percentage of workers to total population	No. of workers	Percentage of workers to total population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	85,645	33.29	1,56,658	34.69	82.92	1,94,359	75.55
0-14	1,086	1.21	1,942	1.29	78.82	61,224	68.47
15-19	5,727	21.20	10,226	22.60	78.62	18,233	67.51
20-24	15,114	45.21	26,246	46.87	73.65	22,568	67.50
25-29	16,825	60.37	30,535	60.83	81.49	22,327	80.12
30-39	24,159	64.92	44,262	64.92	83.21	30,961	83.19
40-49	13,758	64.25	26,938	65.38	95.80	19,791	92.43
50-59	6,410	55.90	12,559	57.23	95.93	10,476	91.36
60+	2,558	27.20	3,943	21.72	54.14	8,750	93.03
A.N.S.	8	42.11	7	14.58	-12.50	29	152.63

A critical examination of the data shows that the overall percentage increase of the main workers at 82.92% during the decade 1971—81 is quite encouraging when compared with the similar percentage growth of population over the same period which stands at 75.55% only. In all the age-groups, except 60+, the above trend is discernible. The decadal growth of the main workers is, however, more pronounced in the younger age-groups of 0—14, 15—19 and 20—24. The decline in the percentage of the main workers in comparison with the percentage increase in population in the highest-age-group of 60+, during the decade 1971—81, is understandable in the light of the fact that the average life span in India has considerably increased over the years due to the availability of better medical facilities and a number of other factors. Besides, it may be emphasised that age-group 60+ generally consists of retired persons and those who are not economically active.

Table No. 9.5 displays the work participation rates of main-workers in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory by sex and age-groups during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. 9.5
Work Participation Rates of Main Workers in Rural and Urban Areas of Chandigarh Union Territory
by Sex and Age Groups—1971 and 1981 Censuses

Age Group	Rural						Urban					
	1971			1981			1971			1981		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Total	58.33	1.14	58.37	3.10	53.48	6.15	54.23	9.30				
0—14	2.76	0.12	2.26	0.50	1.94	0.31	1.93	0.53				
15—19	57.16	0.88	59.56	4.89	31.60	3.89	33.67	4.59				
20—24	92.53	2.35	88.96	5.43	68.77	12.03	70.16	13.90				
25—29	98.26	1.50	96.04	4.96	94.99	13.92	93.09	20.54				
30—39	99.08	2.20	97.70	5.97	98.50	12.58	97.79	19.94				
40—49	97.96	2.59	97.78	5.41	97.95	7.88	97.82	15.30				
50—59	92.74	2.51	93.51	3.88	88.61	5.22	88.67	8.00				
60 +	67.14	1.12	59.12	0.74	41.20	2.21	35.62	2.52				

It is evident that the male work participation rate in urban areas is comparatively lower than that in the rural areas both in 1971 and 1981. The contrary holds good in case of females, whose work participation was more than five-folds in 1971 in urban areas than the corresponding rate in rural flank. During 1981, however, the difference in rural-urban female participation rate has narrowed down and stands in urban areas at three times the corresponding rural rate.

In the rural areas, the overall male work participation rate has more or less remained stationary during 1971—81 showing only a marginal increase of 0.04 % over the decade. This increase is seen in the age-groups 15—19 and 50—59 only, whereas in all other age-groups a declining trend has been noticed. The female work participation rate in rural areas has registered a sharp increase of more than two and a half times within the decade from 1.14 % in 1971 to 3.10 % in 1981. This increase is reflected in all the age-groups except 60+.

The overall work participation rate among males in urban areas has shown a more favourable trend, from 53.48 % in 1971 to 54.23 % in 1981. The increase is more pronounced in the age-groups 15—19 and 20—24. In the age-group 50—59, the work participation rate has increased but marginally. In all other age-groups the rate has shown a downward trend. Among the urban females, the overall work participation rate has increased more than 50 %, from 6.15 % in 1971 to 9.30 % in 1981, during the decade 1971—81. The increase is discernible in all age-groups but is more pronounced in the higher age-groups 25—29, 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59.

Table No. 9.6 shows the work participation rate of main workers by sex in rural and urban areas of India and Chandigarh Union Territory during 1981 Census cross classified by four main industrial categories of workers.

TABLE NO. 9-6
Work Participation Rate by Sex in India and Chandigarh Union Territory in 1981 Census by Industrial Category

Industrial category of worker	P/ M/ F	India			Chandigarh U.T.		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Main Workers (I to IX)	P	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	F	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cultivators (I)	P	41.58	51.10	5.13	1.38	13.93	0.49
	M	43.70	55.16	5.20	1.55	14.43	0.55
	F	33.20	37.07	4.66	0.08	0.27	0.07
Agricultural Labourers (II)	P	24.94	29.88	6.05	0.55	4.78	0.25
	M	19.56	24.00	4.66	0.56	4.37	0.27
	F	46.18	50.20	16.57	0.41	15.98	0.08
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]	P	3.47	3.08	4.94	0.59	1.27	0.55
	M	3.18	2.87	4.21	0.57	1.29	0.51
	F	4.59	3.79	10.48	0.82	0.83	0.82
Other workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)	P	30.01	15.94	83.88	97.48	80.02	98.71
	M	33.56	17.97	83.93	97.32	79.91	98.67
	F	16.03	8.94	68.29	98.69	82.92	99.01

The data highlights a number of interesting features of the work participation rates of our Union Territory in comparison with the corresponding rates in India. A study of these rates in India shows that 41.58% and 24.94% of the overall main workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. In other words, agriculture and allied activities are the main occupations of 66.52% of the overall main workers in this country, constituting 80.98% and 11.18% of the total main workers in rural and urban sectors respectively. Against it, in our Union Territory hardly 1.93% of the overall main workers are engaged in agricultural and allied activities comprising of 18.71% and 0.74% of the total main workers in rural and urban flanks respectively. Another aspect is that in cultivation, the work participation rate of males is much higher than that of females in rural as well as urban areas both in India and the Union Territory. In case of agricultural labour, the work participation rate of females is higher in rural and urban flanks of the country while in the Union Territory the work participation rate of females is only higher in rural sector while the opposite holds good in urban areas.

Of the remaining 33.48% main workers in India, 3.47% are engaged in household industries while the other 30.01% are 'other workers'. In sharp contrast, in the Union Territory 0.59% and 97.48% main workers are engaged in household industries and as 'other workers' respectively. It clearly points out that while in India the proportion of main workers in agriculture and allied activities and as 'other workers' in all aggregate to 96.53%, in our Union Territory this proportion in respect of 'other workers' alone is as high as 97.48%.

Table No. 9.7 depicts the percentage of workers in the Union Territory by Industrial categories for 1971 and 1981 together with the decadal growth rate of main workers in each category.

TABLE NO. 9.7

Decadal Percentage Increase of Main Workers by Industrial Categories in Chandigarh Union Territory for The Decade 1971-1981

Category of workers (I to IX)	percentage of workers		Decadal growth rate 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
I Cultivator	2.93	1.38	-13.65
II Agricultural Labourer	1.48	0.55	-32.39
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	0.48	0.99	+273.49
IV Mining and Quarrying	0.01	0.04	+375.00
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs	13.44	18.89	+157.17
VI Construction	5.30	6.83	+135.88
VII Trade and Commerce	13.92	17.04	+123.90
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	4.30	6.66	+183.29
IX Other Services	58.14	47.62	+49.82

A conspicuous feature of the break-up of the main workers by Industrial categories is that the percentage of workers has declined among cultivators and agricultural labourers and their working force has gone down from 2·93% and 1·48% in 1971 to 1·38% and 0·55% in 1981 respectively.

A study of other Industrial categories shows that the maximum growth rate of working force has been observed during the decade 1971—81 in category IV (Mining and Quarrying) registering a phenomenal growth of 375·00% among its workers. Next in order of decadal growth rank Industrial category III (Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities) whose working force has multiplied during 1971—81 to 273·49%. Third in rank of growth is Industrial category VIII (Transport, storage and communications) followed by Industrial category V (Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair) showing growth rates of 183·29% and 157·17% respectively during 1971—81. Industrial categories VI (Construction) and VII (Trade and Commerce) have also shown remarkable growth rates during the same period. The most potential Industrial category IX (Other Services), representing the maximum working force, has, however, returned a lesser percentage of workers in 1981 at 47·62% against 58·14% in 1971. In spite of this downward trend in the overall percentage of workers in category IX, in absolute numbers the working force has registered an appreciable increase of 49·82% during the decade 1971—81.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

The fundamental notion of fertility is an equal level of performance in a population based on the number of the live births that occur. Fertility can be ascertained from the statistics of births and is measured as the frequency of births in a population. The study of fertility, however, does not indicate the level of fecundity (physical capacity for bearing children) for which there is no direct measurement.

Measuring fertility changes specifically to know the quantum of decline in the growth of population as a result of the implementation of national programmes of birth control and family planning has gained considerable interest in the country of late. To obtain this important data, special fertility tables were devised both in 1971 and 1981 Censuses. In 1981, four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. While the first three questions were asked from all ever married women, the last one was meant only for currently married women. Fertility indicators on which information is presented in the following paragraphs are based on the question of "births during the last one year" and have been worked out on five per cent sampled data for India while in case of the Union Territory the fertility data has been tabulated on full count.

Before discussing the fertility data, it seems necessary to define the various fertility indicators referred to in the Chapter. These terms are defined as follows :

Age Specific Fertility Rate
(ASFR)

The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age-group.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR)

The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age-group.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)	The average number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation the age-group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age-group 13—47 were considered as child-bearing ages.
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child-bearing ages. The child-bearing ages for 1971 and 1981 were as indicated above.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates in five-year age-groups multiplied by five.
Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)	Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five-year age-groups multiplied by five.

The estimates of the various fertility indices being discussed should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than the actual levels because of certain limitations. For instance, the question on births during the last one year was canvassed only

for currently married women whereas the births during the last one year before enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently, but before or during the Census enumeration period, would not have been netted. Besides, the births during the last one year to all such mothers who may have died before the Census enumeration would also have been left out. Another drawback is that while calculating the fertility indices the Census population had to be taken as the mid-year population in the absence of any data on deaths during the last one year among females. The effect of the said limitations would be partly to under-estimate the relevant fertility indicators.

Table No. 10·1 presents ASFR, GFR and TFR for all areas as also for rural and urban areas separately both for India and the Union Territory as per 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 10·1
Age Specific Fertility Rate for India and Chandigarh Union
Territory—1981

Age-group	Age Specific Fertility Rate					
	India*			Chandigarh U.T.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	0·055	0·069	0·041	0·028	0·047	0·027
20—24	0·187	0·198	0·159	0·164	0·239	0·160
25—29	0·186	0·195	0·161	0·185	0·225	0·183
30—34	0·137	0·148	0·102	0·098	0·155	0·095
35—39	0·088	0·097	0·057	0·047	0·096	0·044
40—44	0·046	0·052	0·025	0·017	0·039	0·015
45—49	0·021	0·023	0·011	0·008	0·019	0·008
G.F.R.	112	119	91	100	143	97
T.F.R.	3·6	3·9	2·8	2·7	4·1	2·7

*Excludes Assam.

The total fertility rate in India is 3.6, which works out to 3.9 for rural and 2.8 for urban areas. In the Union Territory total fertility rate at 2.7 is significantly lesser than all India level. In our case the total fertility rate for rural areas is, however, higher at 4.1 when compared with that of India but the corresponding rate for urban areas at 2.7 is slightly lesser than the similar national figure. So far as general fertility rate in India is concerned, it is higher at 112 than that of the Union Territory at 100 but reverse holds good if we take up the rural and urban rates separately.

A study of the overall age specific fertility rate shows that it is highest in age-group 20—24 followed almost equally by age-groups 25—29 and 30—34 respectively in India. In the Union Territory it is highest in the age-group 25—29 followed by the age-group 20—24 and 30—34 respectively. The highest age-group 45—49 has returned the lowest rate. If we examine the age-specific fertility rates for rural and urban areas, it can be seen that the rates are much higher in rural than urban areas in all the age-groups both in India and the Union Territory.

A comparison of the age specific fertility rates for rural areas shows that the rates in the youngest age-group 15—19 and the three higher age-groups 35—39, 40—44 and 45—49 for Union Territory are lower than the corresponding rates for the All India, while in the remaining three young age-groups contrary holds good. Against it, except for age-groups 20—24 and 25—29 of urban areas of the Union Territory, in all other age-groups the age specific fertility rates are lower than the corresponding national figures.

Table No. 10.2 shows ASMFR, GMFR and TMFR for all areas and for rural and urban flanks separately for India and the Union Territory for 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 10·2
Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate—India and Chandigarh
Union Territory—1981

Age-group	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate					
	India*			Chandigarh U.T.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	0·127	0·123	0·147	0·161	0·166	0·161
20—24	0·222	0·224	0·217	0·259	0·268	0·250
25—29	0·197	0·205	0·176	0·200	0·228	0·198
30—34	0·144	0·155	0·108	0·101	0·157	0·098
35—39	0·094	0·104	0·061	0·048	0·099	0·046
40—44	0·052	0·059	0·029	0·017	0·041	0·016
45—49	0·025	0·028	0·013	0·009	0·021	0·008
GMFR	139	143	123	133	173	130
TMFR	4·3	4·5	3·8	3·9	4·9	3·9

*Excludes Assam.

It is evident that the overall age specific marital fertility rate is highest in the age-group 20—24 followed by age-group 25—29 both in India and the Union Territory. In case of India, the third highest rate has been returned in age-group 30—34 while in the Union Territory age-group 15—19 ranks third in order. Further, the age specific marital fertility rate goes on declining in the higher age-groups, with the percentage of decline being higher in the older age-groups.

If we compare the age specific marital fertility rates for rural areas, we find that the rates are higher in the younger age-groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29 and 30—34 and lower in all other age-groups in Union Territory when compared with that of the All India. In urban areas of Union Territory as well, the younger age-groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29 have comparatively higher age specific marital fertility rates than that of the All India whereas the opposite is the case in all the other higher age-groups.

Table No. 10-3 provides the average number of children ever born per woman in India and the Union Territory during 1980—81.

TABLE NO. 10·3

Average Number of Children Ever Born per Woman—India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India/Chandigarh U.T.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50+
India*	Total	0·173	1·33	2·413	3·455	4·264	4·712	4·989	4·736
	Rural	0·187	1·85	2·473	3·528	4·351	4·805	5·073	4·796
	Urban	0·132	0·989	2·241	3·220	3·979	4·376	4·682	4·498
Chandigarh U.T.	Total	0·071	0·769	1·959	2·866	3·510	3·904	4·316	4·871
	Rural	0·105	1·114	2·509	3·643	4·492	4·930	5·569	5·501
	Urban	0·068	0·749	1·928	2·824	3·459	3·845	4·248	4·830

*Excludes Assam.

In general, the average number of children ever born per woman increases as the age advances, both in rural and urban areas of India and the Union area with the exception of age-group 50+. In rural and urban areas of India and rural flank in the Union Territory, the average number of children ever born per woman of age 50+ is lower than that of women in the age-group 45—49. The slight fall in the highest age-group can very likely be attributed to recall lapse.

A conspicuous fact is that the average number of children ever born per woman in all the age-groups is higher in rural than urban areas both in India and the Union Territory. Another interesting feature of the data is that the average number of children ever born per woman in all age-groups, except 50+, in case of all areas of the Union Territory is far lesser than the corresponding national figures. On the whole, the average number of children ever born per woman in various age-groups in the rural areas of the Union Territory is higher than the similar figures in India but contrary holds good in case of urban flank.

Table No. 10.4 shows the average number of children born per ever married woman in the age-group 15—49 in rural and urban areas of India and the Union Territory during 1980—81.

TABLE NO. 10.4

Average Number of Children Born per Ever Married Woman—India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Age-group	Average No. of Children Born per Ever Married Woman			
	India*		Chandigarh U.T.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
15—19	0.38	0.47	0.37	0.41
20—24	1.32	1.33	1.24	1.17
25—29	2.53	2.40	2.52	2.08
30—34	3.56	3.30	3.65	2.87
35—39	4.37	4.03	4.50	3.49
40—44	4.82	4.43	4.94	3.88
45—49	5.09	4.73	5.57	4.27

*Excludes Assam.

One of the highlights is that the average number of children born per ever married woman in all age-groups of urban areas of Union Territory is also lower than the corresponding numbers in the All India. In case of rural areas, however, the average number of children born per ever married woman in younger age-groups 15—19, 20—24, and 25—29 is slightly lower in the Union Territory than that of the all India while in all other higher age-groups reverse is the fact. It is also a fact that the average number of children born per ever married woman is lowest in the youngest age-group 15—19 and the average number of children goes on increasing as the age-group advances and stands highest in the highest age-group 45—49 in both India as well as the Union Territory.

Table No. 10.5 depicts the percentage of ever married women by parity and educational level as per 1981 Census data for Chandigarh Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 10-5
Percentage of Ever Married Woman by Parity and Educational Level—Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Educational level	T/ R/ U	Total ever married women	Parity					Not stated	
			0	1	2	3	4+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Educational level	T	100.00	10.24	14.82	21.63	18.57	33.58	1.16	
	R	100.00	11.74	13.30	14.01	15.03	43.92	2.00	
	U	100.00	10.14	14.91	22.11	18.79	32.94	1.11	
Illiterate	T	100.00	9.03	11.31	14.04	16.01	48.27	1.34	
	R	100.00	10.03	11.33	12.31	14.17	50.19	1.97	
	U	100.00	8.90	11.31	14.25	16.24	48.04	1.26	
Literate but below middle	T	100.00	8.92	11.00	15.70	20.31	42.87	1.20	
	R	100.00	16.15	15.27	16.93	19.80	30.20	1.55	
	U	100.00	8.43	10.70	15.62	20.35	43.73	1.17	
Middle but below Matric	T	100.00	8.08	11.75	19.71	23.63	35.90	0.93	
	R	100.00	17.41	25.55	21.48	15.93	17.04	2.59	
	U	100.00	7.81	11.34	19.65	23.86	36.46	0.88	
Matriculation but below graduate	T	100.00	10.75	17.73	30.40	23.24	16.91	0.97	
	R	100.00	20.34	27.12	25.00	13.14	10.59	3.81	
	U	100.00	10.64	17.62	30.46	23.36	16.98	0.94	
Graduate and above	T	100.00	15.66	26.44	37.92	14.21	4.72	1.05	
	R	100.00	19.05	38.09	38.10	4.76	..	..	
	U	100.00	15.66	26.42	37.92	14.22	4.73	1.05	

A striking feature of the parity data is that the percentage of ever married women with four or more children for all educational levels is highest in all areas of the Union Territory at 33.58 when compared with the percentage of those with one or two or three children. This proportion is much higher at 43.92% in rural areas than the urban flank where the corresponding proportion stands at 32.94% only. It is further evident that in case of illiterate, the percentage of ever married women with four and more children at 48.27 is maximum when compared with the corresponding proportion of those who are literate with varying qualifications. This percentage goes on receding with the increase in the educational level and touches the lowest ebb at 4.72 for those who are graduate and above.

Another interesting point is that generally higher the qualification of the mother, the more balanced and planned the family seems. For instance, out of the ever married women who are either matric or below graduate 17.73% have one child, 30.40% have two children and 23.24% have three children. It means, in all, 71.37% of this category of ever married women have one to three children. Similarly, out of ever married women with educational level graduate and above 26.44% have one child, 37.92% have two children and 14.21% have three children. In other words, 78.57% of the mothers with qualifications graduation and above have three or less than three children. It is encouraging to note that these observations are equally prevalent both in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory.

Table No. 10.6 portrays GMFR and TMFR religionwise for India and Chandigarh Union Territory as tabulated from 1971 and 1981 fertility data.

TABLE NO. 10-6
General Marital Fertility Rate and Total Marital Fertility Rate Religionwise for India and Chandigarh
Union Territory—1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural/ Urban	General Marital Fertility Rate				Total Marital Fertility Rate			
		1971		1981		1971		1981	
		India*	Chandigarh	India	Chandigarh	India	Chandigarh	India	Chandigarh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religions	Rural	177	179	143	173	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.9
	Urban	154	163	123	130	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.9
Hindus	Rural	174	186	141	182	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.0
	Urban	149	167	119	135	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.9
Muslims	Rural	197	185	163	147	6.2	5.3	5.1	4.4
	Urban	178	241	145	182	5.3	6.6	4.5	5.2
Christians	Rural	192	417	132	83	6.1	7.5	4.4	1.3
	Urban	159	185	117	97	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.5
Sikhs	Rural	181	165	153	160	5.5	4.4	4.8	5.0
	Urban	161	146	116	108	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.5
Buddhists	Rural	177	..	150	..	5.4	..	4.8	..
	Urban	160	..	130	..	4.6	..	3.8	..
Jains	Rural	168	..	135	..	5.1	..	4.2	..
	Urban	146	164	111	..	4.3	8.9	3.5	..

Note. 1. The denominator for calculation of GMFR is married females in the age-group 13—47 in 1971 and 15—49 in 1981.

2. * 1981 Census figures excludes Assam.

It is evident that the general marital fertility rate in India has declined from 177 in 1971 to 143 in 1981 in rural areas and from 154 to 123 in urban continent within the decade 1971—81. In the Union Territory in rural areas the decline in the general marital fertility rate during the same period is not so encouraging and has come down from 179 in 1971 to 173 while the corresponding decline in case of urban flank is significant from 163 to 130.

Let us examine the general marital fertility rate for 1971 and 1981 separately for each community to observe the maximum rural-urban difference in between the rates. At all India level in 1971, the maximum rural-urban difference at 33 in the general marital fertility rates was in case of Christians followed by Hindus with the corresponding difference at 25. The minimum rural-urban difference in rates was in case of Buddhs at 17 only. In the Union Territory, the maximum rural-urban difference of 232 in the said fertility rates during 1971 was also noticed among Christians followed by Hindus and Sikhs both having the corresponding difference at 19; the lowest rural-urban rates difference was in case of Muslims at —56. In sharp comparison, during 1981 the highest rural-urban difference in the general marital fertility rates in India is at 37 in respect of Sikhs followed by Jains with the corresponding figure at 24; the minimum difference in the rural-urban fertility rates has been observed at 15 among Christians. In the Union Territory, maximum rural-urban difference in the said fertility rates in 1981 has been at 52 among Sikhs followed by Hindus with the corresponding difference at 47. The minimum rural-urban difference in the general marital fertility rates of —35 is in case of Muslims while among Christians too the corresponding difference is negative and stands at —14. It is, however, gratifying that the general marital fertility rate has declined within the decade 1971—81 for each community both in India and the Union Territory.

A glance at the total marital fertility rates by religions during 1971 will show that with the exception of urban Muslims and rural Christians the overall rates as well as religionwise were comparatively lower both in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory than the corresponding rates of India. In 1981, the total marital fertility rates of 4.9 for rural and 3.9 for urban areas in the Union Territory are, however, a little higher than the corresponding national figures. This is reflected among almost all communities with the exception of Christians residing in both rural as well as urban areas of the Union Territory and rural Muslims. The likely reasons accounting for this rise in the total marital fertility rate and other fertility indices during 1981 can very likely be due to the large influx of migrants from the rural areas of other States where the fertility rates are bound to be higher and naturally it would have inflated the fertility trends in the Union Territory as well.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Migration can be defined as the movement of people from a place to another place. When the people move away from a place, the population of that place shrinks depending upon the chunk of migrants. Against it, the place where the migrants move in, gains population as a result of in-migration. It indicates that frequent migration is a major indicator of social change. The migration process effects considerably the areas to which migrants have moved as well as the areas from which they have come. 'Migration is thus a necessary element of normal population adjustment and equilibrium.' It is, therefore, also an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration.

A universal trend has been observed of migration from rural to urban centres with the result that urban population is growing at a much faster rate than that of rural areas. In most of the under developed and developing countries, there is still a lot of poverty in rural pockets due to limited avenues of employment and whatever small and uneconomic agricultural holdings the inhabitants have are insufficient to make both their ends meet. The demonstration effect of the urban population, the location of industries, the ever growing demand of employment in commercial, banking, and administrative set ups together with fast growing construction activities have been attracting large crowds of rural populations to cities and other urban centres in search of better employment. Besides, every region that undergoes extensive industrial or commercial development has simultaneously to undergo a redistribution of its population. There is no wonder, therefore, that this influx has led to over-crowding in cities and imposing a heavy strain on the civic amenities. Migration has thus become one of the most important variables for measuring the urbanisation trends.

Migrations can be of several types. Nomadic herdsmen (mostly known as Gujjars in Northern India), nomadic or seasonal agricultural labourers, masons, carpenters, construction labourers and other artisans are some of the well-known examples. In census terminology, even a child born in a hospital or maternity home or in the house of grand parents or any other relation located outside the place of enumeration, on coming to its parental home is enumerated as migrant in relation to the place of birth. Similarly, all females married outside the place of birth/parent's residence on shifting to their husbands' houses permanently are

cases of marriage migration. There can be job migrations, when people leave their homes and settle in their new places of postings. In short, migration may occur owing to a number of reasons depending from one case to another. When an individual or a family migrates from a place to another, the move is based on specific reasons and the destination too is usually selected carefully. The reasons underlying the migration may be economic, social, political or other factors. Some of the migration stimulating situations can be the offer of better employment potentials, transfer in connection with Govt. or other service, major capital investment in new business or industry etc., higher educational or technical qualifications, retirement, marriage, medical care, natural calamities (droughts, floods, epidemics), personal bonanzas (receipt of gifts, inheritance lottery prize, etc.), death of a spouse, parent etc.

The major source of information on migration in the country is the regular decennial census data, which gathers among other things the information on the place of birth of the respondent. Till 1961, migration data were presented with reference to the place of birth only. But those statistics did not account for the more recent movement of a person. For example, a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purpose and happened to be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, was treated as a non-migrant at the Census. To over come this shortcoming, during 1971 the classification of migration was done for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the question on birth place. During 1981 Census, the questions relating to migration particulars were collected in sample blocks in most of the major States. But in case of ten States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal and all the nine Union Territories, the migration questions were canvassed in all areas. Even though the wording of the questions remained the same as in 1971, yet during 1981 the scope of enquiry was further widened by collecting the additional information on 'reasons for migration from place of last residence.'

These reasons were coded under five categories i.e. :

Employment	.. 1
Education	.. 2
Family Moved	.. 3
Marriage	.. 4
and Others	.. 5

Table No. 11.1 presents the distribution of total migrants in India and Chandigarh Union Territory during 1981 on the basis of location of the place of birth. The total migrants include migrants within the country and migrants from other countries to India. So far as the number of migrants from India to other countries is concerned, the figures are not available for 1981 and therefore the analysis of migration is restricted to migrants in the country made up of the said two categories.

TABLE No. 11. 1
Migrants by Place of Birth in India and Chandigarh
Union Territory--1981

Place of birth	1981					
	India			Chandigarh UT		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A Migrants born within the State of enumeration to total migrants	84.36	74.76	88.56	0.67	0.69	0.65
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	59.32	46.00	65.14	0.67	0.69	0.65
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State to total migrants	25.04	28.76	23.42	..	..	..
B Migrants born in other States of India to total migrants	11.75	18.49	8.80	88.65	88.79	88.47
C Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	3.89	6.75	2.64	10.68	10.52	10.88

As can be seen, of the total migrants in India 84.36% were born within the State of enumeration, 11.75% were born outside the State of enumeration and 3.89% were born in other countries. Against it, in the Union Territory, the proportion of migrants born within the State of enumeration is hardly 0.67% while the number of migrants born in other States of India is as high as 88.65% and those born in other countries constitute 10.68%.

If we study the male and female migrants in India separately, we find that the proportion of female migrants at 88.56% is of those born within the State of enumeration and is far higher than the corresponding proportion of males which stands at 74.76% only. The main reason for higher proportion of female migrant can be the migration of females after their marriage to the place of their husbands. So far as male migrants born in other States of India and born in other countries are concerned, the male proportions of 18.49% and 6.75% are much higher than the similar female proportions of 8.80% and 2.64% respectively.

The Union Territory of Chandigarh being a undistrict, the proportion of migrants within the State of enumeration also constitute the migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and the proportion of male and female migrants within the State or district of enumeration stands at 0.69% and 0.65% respectively. Unlike the migration pattern of India, where the maximum migration has taken place within the State of enumeration (84.36%), in our Union Territory the major portion of migrants consists of inter-state migrants who were born in other States of India (88.65%). Even the proportion of migrants born in other countries in our case is much higher at 10.68% when compared with the national figure of 3.89%.

As has already been mentioned, Chandigarh city was built to serve as the capital of Punjab. The city received wide acclaim as it represented the first major attempt at planning a complete city on the latest architectural plans. The city was declared open by the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 7th October, 1953. The subsequent merger of Pepsu States with Punjab brought in its wake many Government officials alongwith families from Patiala to Chandigarh. Many refugees from Pakistan, as a result of partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, who could not settle down elsewhere migrated to this city to make it as their permanent abode. The enormous construction activities in the city also attracted a number of masons, carpenters, labourers and other persons related with these activities. With the influx of huge migration, commercial and transport activities also got a boost. The Panjab University, Government College of Engineering, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and other institutions have had a large number of students on their roll from outside. The pace of in-migration in this territory was so brisk that its' population increased on an enormous scale, within the past three decades. The areas of Union Territory which had a population of 24,261 persons only in 1951 has now a population of

4,51,610 persons. The decadal variation in population from 1951 onwards was as under :

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1951	24,261	..	..
1961	1,19,881	+ 95,620	+394.13
1971	2,57,251	+1,37,370	+114.59
1981	4,51,610	+1,94,359	+75.55

These figures speak for themselves and it can be concluded that the Union Territory is a unique example of a latest settlement by virtue of in-migration.

There is no wonder, therefore, that on the basis of migrants by place of birth, there were 1,95,529 migrants in the Union Territory in 1971 out of a total population of 2,57,251 persons or in other words 76% of the 1971 population consisted of migrants alone. In 1981, there were 3,24,948 migrants made up of 1,84,440 males and 1,40,508 females. These migrants constituted 71.95% of the total population. Male migrants were 72.25% of the male population while female migrants accounted for 71.57% of the female population.

Table No. 11.2 displays the proportion of migrants by sex and place of birth by rural and urban break-up in Chandigarh Union Territory during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE No. 11. 2
Migrants by Place of Birth in Chandigarh Union Territory
1971 and 1981

Migrants by place of Birth	T/ R/ U	1971			1981		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total migrants	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	40.60	42.80	37.54	45.54	48.72	41.35
	U	42.15	40.38	44.52	43.74	40.70	47.73
A Migrants born within the State of enumeration to total migrants	T	1.72	1.84	1.57	0.67	0.69	0.65
	R	1.05	1.11	0.96	0.23	0.22	0.24
	U	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.43	0.45	0.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	T R U	1.72 1.05 0.24	1.84 1.11 0.25	1.57 0.96 0.24	0.67 0.23 0.43	0.69 0.22 0.45	0.65 0.24 0.39
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of State of enumeration to total migrants	T R U						
B Migrants born in other States to total migrants	T R U	82.10 39.55 41.91	82.55 41.78 40.13	81.49 36.58 44.28	88.65 45.31 43.31	88.79 48.50 40.25	88.47 41.11 47.34
C Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	T	16.18	15.61	16.94	10.68	10.52	10.88

An analysis of the migration data shows that the proportion of migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants has declined from 1.72% in 1971 to 0.67% in 1981. This negative trend is reflected among both male and female migrants. Among males, the proportion of migrants born within the state of enumeration to total male migrants has come down from 1.84% in 1971 to 0.69% in 1981 while the corresponding female proportions for 1971 and 1981 are 1.57% and 0.65% respectively. The proportion of Intra-state migrants has declined sharply in case of migrants born in rural areas whereas the overall percentage of migrants born in urban flanks has registered some positive increase, which can be noted both among male and female migrants.

The proportion of migrants born in other States of India to total migrants has gone up from 82.10% in 1971 to 88.65% in 1981. The increase in the percentage of inter state migration is discernible among male as well as female migrants of this category and among those who were born either in rural or urban areas of other States.

Of the total migrant population of the Union Territory on the basis of place of birth in 1981, 10.68% are born in other countries as against 16.18% in 1971. This downward trend in the proportion of migrants born in other countries is seen both among male and female migrants.

The internal migration consists of two elements namely migration within the State of enumeration itself and migration from other States of India to the State of enumeration. Table No. 11.3 shows the trends of internal migration in India and Chandigarh Union Territory as per 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 11.3

Distribution of Internal Migrants by Place of Birth in India and Chandigarh Union Territory—1981 Census (Proportion in Per cent)

Migrants by place of birth	India			Chandigarh U. T.		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Migrants within the State of Enumeration (i.e. Intra-state migrants) to total Internal migrants	87.78	80.17	90.96	0.75	0.77	0.73
B Migrants from other States in India (i.e. Inter-state migrants to total Internal migrants)	12.22	19.83	9.04	99.25	99.23	99.27
C Internal migrants to total migrants	96.11	93.25	97.36	89.32	89.48	89.12

Note.— The figures of India exclude those of Assam.

It is evident that of the total migrants by place of birth, 96.11 % and 89.32 % represent internal migrants in India and Chandigarh Union Territory respectively. Among male migrants, internal migrants in India and the Union Territory stand at 93.25 % and 89.48 % respectively. The corresponding internal migration proportions among female migrants in India and the Union Territory are of the order of 97.36 % and 89.12 %. The proportion of internal migrants are higher in India than those recorded in the Union Territory. Consequently it leads to the conclusion that the stream of external migrants i.e. from other countries is more in the Union Territory when compared with India,

A study of the two streams of internal migrations independently shows that unlike India, where 87.78% represent intra-state migrants, in the Union Territory 99.25% internal migrants are inter-state migrants. Another striking feature is that while the proportion of male inter-state migrants to total internal migrants at 19.83% in India is quite high when compared to the corresponding proportion of 9.04% of females, in the Union Territory the corresponding proportions of male and female inter-state migrants at 99.23% and 99.27% respectively are more or less balanced. Chandigarh Union Territory being a uni-district and a compact area, the very low proportion of 0.75% intra-state migrants to total internal migrants is understandable.

Of the two streams of internal migration, the inter-state migration has been playing a very prominent role in the rapid growth of Chandigarh Union Territory, representing in all 99.25% of the total internal migrants. A further analysis of the inter-state migrations will show that during 1981 enumeration, the Union Territory had migrants who were born in all the twenty-two States of India and seven of the Union Territories, with the only exception of Lakshadweep Union Territory. In other words, our Union Territory includes among its population people born and hailing from every State and Union Territory (except Lakshadweep); we cannot have a better example of cultural diffusion and social integration in a metropolis. Table No. 11.4 highlights the proportion of inter-state migrants from various States and Union Territories to the Union Territory during 1981 and their ranking in this regard.

TABLE NO. 11.4
Percentage of Inter-state Migrants in Chandigarh
Union Territory—1981

All States/ Union Territories	Total migrants	Proportion in percentage (Inter-state migrants in Union Territory)	Rank
1	2	3	4
All States/UTs	2,88,127	100.00	.
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,022	0.35	14
2 Assam	630	0.22	16

	1	2	3	4
3 Bihar		4,769	1.65	7
4 Gujarat		630	0.22	17
5 Haryana		51,911	18.02	3
6 Himachal Pradesh		27,309	9.48	4
7 Jammu & Kashmir		2,989	1.04	10
8 Karnataka		846	0.29	15
9 Kerala		2,042	0.71	13
10 Madhya Pradesh		3,152	1.09	9
11 Maharashtra		2,379	0.83	11
12 Manipur		144	0.05	19
13 Meghalaya		77	0.03	20
14 Nagaland		16	0.01	26
15 Orissa		462	0.16	18
16 Punjab		1,00,814	34.99	1
17 Rajasthan		6,372	2.21	6
18 Sikkim		30	0.01	23
19 Tamil Nadu		3,399	1.18	8
20 Tripura		24	0.01	24
21 Uttar Pradesh		66,319	23.02	2
22 West Bengal		2,184	0.76	12
Union Territories				
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13		0.00	28
2 Arunachal Pradesh	39		0.01	22
3 Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23		0.01	25
5 Delhi	10,466		3.63	5
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	40		0.01	21
7 Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
8 Mizoram	10		0.00	29
9 Pondicherry	16		0.01	27

Punjab State ranks at the top with 34.99% of the total inter-state migrants followed by Uttar Pradesh with 23.02%. Haryana (18.02%) and Himachal Pradesh (9.48%) rank third and fourth. Union Territory of Delhi stands at number five with 3.63% of the total inter-state migrants in our Union Territory. It is interesting to note that the inter-state migration from the first four states ranking from 1 to 4 i.e. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, in all account for 85.51% of the total inter-state migration in our Union Territory. The minimum number of the ten migrants by the place of birth are from Mizoram Union Territory which ranks at the bottom at serial number 29.

Table No. 11.5 presents migrants from outside India by place of birth in 1981 Census. As has already been stated, this category of migrants constitute 10.68% of the total migrant population and is more than two and a half times the corresponding proportion in India at 3.89% only.

TABLE NO. 11.5

Migrants from outside India by Place of Birth to Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Other Countries		Total migrants	Proportion in percentage of migrants to UT	Rank
1		2	3	4
	Other Countries	34,692	100.00	..
1	Countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR)	32,913	94.87	1
2	Countries in Europe (excluding USSR)	204	0.59	3
3	Countries in Africa	1,370	3.95	2
4	Countries in America	130	0.38	4
5	Countries in Oceania	39	0.11	5
6	Unclassifiable	36	0.10	6

Of the 34,692 migrants born in other countries, 32,913 or 94.87% hail from countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) and another 1,370 or 3.95% were born in countries in Africa. It leaves 1.18% of the migrants born in other countries unaccounted for, who hail either from countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) or America or Oceania; hardly 0.10% migrants remained unclassifiable.

A further analysis of the migrants born in countries in Asia (including U.S.S.R.) shows that out of total of 32,913 migrants, 30,106 or 91.47% were from Pakistan, 1,596 or 4.85% came from Nepal and 293 or 0.89% hailed from Burma. Similarly, the next important chunk of external migrants is from countries in Africa numbering 1,370 persons. Out of 1,370 migrants 367 or 26.79% came from Nigeria, 335 or 24.45% were from Mauritius and 251 or 18.32% hailed from Kenya.

Migration data is also available on the basis of place of last residence. Table No. 11.6 shows the distribution of these migrants by place of their last residence during 1981 Census in India and Chandigarh Union Territory.

TABLE NO. 11-6

Distribution of Migrants by Place of Last Residence (Proportion in per cent) during 1981 Census in India and Chandigarh Union Territory

Place of last residence	India			Chandigarh U.T.		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.03	94.80	98.01	98.16	97.88	98.53
B. Migrants within the State to total internal migrants	88.39	81.35	91.36	1.23	1.23	1.23
C. Migrants from other States to total internal migrants	11.61	18.65	8.64	98.77	98.77	98.77
D. External migrants (from other countries) to total migrants	2.97	5.20	1.99	1.84	2.12	1.47

The proportions of internal migrants by place of last residence to total migrants in India and the Union Territory stand at 97.03% and 98.16% respectively. The proportions of male internal migrants to total male migrants are comparatively low both in India (94.80%) as well as the Union Territory (97.88%) when compared with the similar female internal migrant proportions which work out to 98.01% and 98.53% respectively.

Like the migrants on the basis of place of birth from other States, the proportion of the migrants by place of last residence to total internal migrants in the Union Territory is as high as 98.77% when compared to the corresponding National figure of 11.61% only. The reverse holds good in case of the proportions of migrants by place of last residence within the State to total internal migrants; the proportion of this category of migrants in the Union Territory is hardly 1.23% against 88.39% in India. A conspicuous feature of the data is that in India the proportion of female intra-state migrants to total internal female migrants at 91.36% is much higher than the corresponding proportion among males at 81.35%. This imbalance has been more or less set right by the overwhelming proportion of male than female migrants from other States and other countries. In case of the Union Territory, the proportions of internal male and female migrants, both within the state of enumeration and from other States, are, however, balanced.

So far as the migrants by place of last residence from other countries are concerned, unlike the external migration data by place of birth, the proportion of external migrants to total migrants at 2.97% in India is comparatively higher than 1.99% of the Union Territory.

Table No. 11.7 gives the distribution of migrants by place of last residence in the Union Territory during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE NO. 11.7

**Migrants by Place of Last Residence in Chandigarh Union Territory—
1971 and 1981 Censuses (Proportion in per cent)**

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants	1.92	1.98	1.85	1.21	1.21	1.21
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrant	1.92	1.98	1.85	1.21	1.21	1.21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	96.24	96.24	96.23	96.95	96.67	97.32	
C Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.84	1.78	1.92	1.84	2.12	1.47	

Total migrants in the State or in our case within the district would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself and those who have moved from a place of last residence in other States to the place of enumeration in the Union Territory. Apart from these two streams of internal migrants, the total migrants would also include external migrants, who would have moved into the Union Territory from other countries.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there were 1,96,226 migrants in the Union Territory in 1971 out of a total population of 2,57,251 persons or 76.28 per cent of 1971 population constituted of migrants alone. Against it, there are 3,26,376 migrants in the Union Territory in 1981 made up of 1,85,140 males and 1,41,236 females. These migrants constitute 72.27 per cent of the total population of 4,51,610 persons of 1981, with male migrants constituting 72.52 per cent of the male population and female migrants forming 71.94 per cent of the female population. The figures of migrants based on last residence are higher than the corresponding figures of migrants based on place of birth as the former would include those who might have moved from the place of last residence to place of their birth at the time of enumeration.

A comparative study of the various streams of migration by place of last residence during 1971 and 1981 reveal that the proportion of intra-state migrants has slightly come down from 1.92 per cent in 1971 to 1.21 per cent in 1981. Against it, the proportion of inter-state migrants to total migrants has some

what improved from 96·24 per cent in 1971 to 96·95 per cent in 1981. On the other hand, the proportion of external migrants who have resided in other countries, to total migrants has remained unchanged at 1·84 per cent both during 1971 as well as 1981.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, for the first time during 1981 Census the reasons for migration were elicited with reference to movement from place of last residence. An examination of the migration data shows that the overall main reasons for movement of male and female migrants from the place of their last residence are :—

Reasons for migration	Proportion (in per cent) of migrants	
	Male	Female
(i) Employment	55·3	3·5
(ii) Education	5·3	3·1
(iii) Family moved	25·5	59·7
(iv) Marriage	0·1	21·6
(v) Other reasons	13·8	12·1

The main reason which prompted 55·3 per cent male migrants to move from the place of last residence is employment followed by 25·5 per cent migrants, who migrated due to the reason family moved and both these reasons together account for 80·8 per cent of the total male migrants. Against it, the proportion of females who migrated because of family movements is as high as 59·7 per cent followed by 21·6 per cent whose reason of migration is marriage and both these reasons are responsible for the movement of 81·3 per cent of the total female migrants.

Table Nos. 11·8 and 11·9 highlight the reasons of migration to urban and rural areas of the Union Territory respectively.

TABLE NO. 11-8

Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas of Chandigarh Union Territory by Place of Last Residence—1981

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total migrants		Reasons for migration			
		Male	Female	Employment		Education	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Total Migrants		100.00	100.00	55.04	3.62	5.50	3.29
B Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	100.00	100.00	55.54	3.63	4.91	3.06
	Rural	100.00	100.00	63.34	3.47	3.85	2.21
	Urban	100.00	100.00	50.09	3.71	5.65	3.50
C Within the State of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	27.79	1.82	1.31	0.67
	Rural	100.00	100.00	33.23	1.93	1.85	0.39
	Urban	100.00	100.00	26.26	1.80	0.64	0.64
D States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	55.78	3.64	4.94	3.08
	Rural	100.00	100.00	63.47	3.48	3.86	2.22
	Urban	100.00	100.00	50.35	3.73	5.70	3.53
E Other Countries		100.00	100.00	31.99	2.95	32.22	18.44

TABLE NO. 11.8—*concd*
Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas of Chandigarh Union Territory by Place of Last Residence—
1981 Census

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Reasons for migration											
		Family moved						Marriage			Others		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14						
A Total Migrants		25.61	60.26	0.07	20.64	13.78	12.19						
B Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	25.79	60.34	0.07	20.84	13.69	12.13						
	Rural	18.82	55.56	0.05	24.31	13.94	14.45						
	Urban	30.69	62.84	0.07	19.03	13.50	10.92						
C Within the State of enumeration	Total	38.03	59.27	..	20.94	32.87	17.30						
	Rural	38.77	49.03	..	30.12	26.15	18.53						
	Urban	38.61	62.68	..	18.02	34.49	16.86						
D States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	25.69	60.35	0.06	20.84	13.53	12.09						
	Rural	18.73	55.60	0.05	24.28	13.89	14.42						
	Urban	30.60	62.84	0.08	19.04	13.27	10.86						
E Other Countries		17.69	52.80	0.21	9.83	17.89	15.98						

TABLE NO. 11-9
Reasons for Migration to Rural Areas of Chandigarh Union Territory by Place of Last Residence—
1981 Census

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total migrants		Reasons for migration			
		Male	Female	Employment		Education	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Total Migrants		100.00	100.00	61.05	2.15	0.79	0.31
B Last Residence elsewhere in India	Total	100.00	100.00	61.17	2.14	0.80	0.32
	Rural	100.00	100.00	65.71	2.11	0.81	0.29
	Urban	100.00	100.00	48.51	2.25	0.78	0.42
C Within the State of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	31.29	0.60	0.26	0.30
	Rural	100.00	100.00	23.56	..	..	..
	Urban	100.00	100.00	33.44	0.86	0.33	0.43
D States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	100.00	100.00	64.33	2.30	0.86	0.32
	Rural	100.00	100.00	66.95	2.19	0.84	0.29
	Urban	100.00	100.00	54.37	2.79	0.96	0.41
E Other Countries		100.00	100.00	52.94	2.82	..	..

TABLE NO. 11.9—*concl'd*
Reasons for Migration to Rural Areas of Chandigarh Union Territory by Place of Last Residence—
1981 Census—*concl'd*

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Reasons for migration							
		Family moved				Marriage		Others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A Total Migrants		23.23	48.53	0.21	38.82	14.72	10.19		
B Last residence elsewhere in India	Total	23.33	48.44	0.19	39.10	14.51	10.00		
	Rural	21.37	45.08	0.23	43.39	11.88	9.13		
	Urban	28.80	59.46	0.09	25.01	21.82	12.86		
C Within the State of enumeration	Total	31.03	49.25	..	28.89	37.42	20.96		
	Rural	45.40	47.74	..	37.19	31.04	15.07		
	Urban	27.05	50.00	..	25.21	39.18	23.50		
D States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	22.51	48.36	0.21	40.14	12.09	8.88		
	Rural	20.66	44.99	0.24	43.62	11.31	8.91		
	Urban	29.48	63.08	0.13	24.94	15.06	8.78		
E Other Countries		16.81	57.74	0.84	9.86	29.41	29.58		

The main reason for movement to urban areas of the Union Territory among males continue to be employment at 55·04 per cent. The second important reason at 25·61 per cent among males for moving away from the place of last residence is because of family movements. In case of females, however, the proportion who have migrated because of family movement is as high as 60·26 per cent followed by 20·64 per cent who migrated from the place of last residence on account of marriage.

It is also evident that the proportion of male migrations, who move for employment reasons to urban areas, increased with distance. The proportion of such male migrants from other countries (31·99 per cent) and States of India (55·78 per cent) in the Union Territory is much higher than that of the migrants from within the district/State at 27·79 per cent only. Another special feature in the category of these migrants is that the proportion of rural push (rural to urban) seems to be more pronounced than the urban turn over (urban to urban). In case of female migrants also the proportion of migrants who have moved for employment from other States (3·64 per cent) and even from other countries (2·95 per cent) is far higher than the corresponding proportion from within the State itself (1·82 per cent).

The proportion of males and females who have migrated because of family movements is quite high. While the proportion is 60·26 per cent in case of females, the corresponding proportion among males stands at 25·61 per cent. In the case of internal male migrants, it will be seen that in urban areas of the Union Territory 38·03 per cent are intra-state migrants who have moved because of family movements while 25·69 per cent of the internal male migrants from other States have moved to the State of enumeration due to the same reason. It seems that the internal female migrants who moved because of family movements continue to be higher both among intra-state (59·27 per cent) and inter-state (60·35 per cent) female migrants but their proportion is far higher from urban than rural areas of the State as well as other States of India. The proportions of male and female migrants from other countries, who have migrated due to family movements, are also attractive at 17·69 per cent and 52·80 per cent respectively.

A striking feature of the external migration data is that 32·22 per cent male and 18·44 per cent female migrants respectively from other countries have come for getting education in the Union Territory.

It will also be interesting to note that the proportion of female migrants who have moved into the Union Territory due to the reason 'marriage' is almost balanced both in case of intra-state and inter-state migration streams at 20·94 per cent and 20·84 per cent respectively. But the proportion of migrations in this category are more pronounced from the rural than urban areas of the State as well as other States of India.

So far as migration on the basis of place of last residence to the rural areas of the Union Territory is concerned, the migration pattern is almost the same as prevailing in urban areas except that the proportion of male migrants who have moved in for employment is comparatively higher at 61·05 per cent. In case of females, however, the proportion of migrants who moved due to family movements is comparatively low at 48·53 per cent whereas the proportion of those who have migrated due to marriage has substantially risen to 38·82 per cent.

An interesting feature of the data is that while the proportion of male intra-state migration to rural areas of the Union Territory from urban areas at 33·44% due to reason employment is far higher than the corresponding proportion from rural flank at 23·56%, the reverse holds good in case of inter-state migration where the similar proportions of male migrants from urban and rural areas of other States of India stand at 54·37% and 66·95% respectively. Besides, 52·94% of the male migrants from other countries have also migrated to rural areas of our Union Territory due to the reason employment. The unusual higher proportion of migrants from other countries to rural for employment may be attributed to migrants from Pakistan settling in the rural areas. In case of female migration for the reason employment, the proportion of intra-state, inter-state and migration from other countries in no case crosses 3%.

As the rural areas of the Union Territory cannot offer better prospects for educational facilities than urban areas, so the low proportions of 0·79% males and 0·31% females migrating due to this reason is understandable.

The migration by place of last residence due to family movements, however, continues to be an important reason both for male and female migrants to rural areas of the Union Territory for intra-state, inter-state and external migration. Marriage claims to be the second major reason for the migration of females both in intra-state (28·89%) as well as inter-state (40·14%) migration streams to the rural pockets of the Union Territory and the proportion of female migrants from rural than urban areas is far higher both from within the State and other States of India.

Table No. 11-10 shows the rural urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence in Chandigarh Union Territory during 1981 Census.

TABLE NO. 11-10

Rural Urban Composition of Internal Migrants by Place of Last Residence in Chandigarh Union Territory—1981

Place of last residence	Place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
A Total Internal Migrants			
1 Within the State—			
Total	100·00	36·74	63·26
Rural	24·24	9·44	14·80
Urban	74·57	27·28	47·29
2 Other States of India—			
Total	100·00	4·42	95·58
Rural	40·22	3·54	36·68
Urban	59·75	0·88	58·87
B Total Male Internal Migrants—			
1 Within the State—			
Total	100·00	35·03	64·97
Rural	22·34	7·77	14·57
Urban	76·05	27·26	48·79
2 Other States of India—			
Total	100·00	4·15	95·85
Rural	42·95	3·27	39·68
Urban	57·01	0·88	56·13
C Total Female Internal Migrants—			
1 Within the State—			
Total	100·00	38·97	61·03
Rural	26·72	11·61	15·11
Urban	72·64	27·31	45·33
2 Other States of India			
Total	100·00	4·77	95·23
Rural	36·66	3·89	32·77
Urban	63·32	0·89	62·43

A study of the composition of intra state migration shows that the places of last residence of 24.24% migrants have been the rural areas while the other 74.57% have come from the urban flank of the Union Territory ; the remaining 1.19% migrants remain unclassified. Out of 24.24% intra-state migrants, whose place of last residence is the rural areas, 9.44% have migrated from the rural to other rural areas (rural turn over) while the remaining 14.80% have migrated from rural to urban areas (rural push) of the Union Territory. On the other hand, of the 74.57% intra-state migrants, whose place of last residence has been the urban flank of the Union Territory, 27.28% have migrated from the urban to rural areas (reverse migration) while the rest of the 47.29% have migrated from the urban to other urban areas (urban turn over). On the whole, of the total intra-state migrants (including 1.19% unclassified referred to above) 36.74% have been enumerated in rural areas while the remaining 63.26% in urban areas of the Union Territory.

An examination of inter-state migration will show that the place of last residence of 40.22% migrants has been the rural areas of other States/Union Territories against 59.75% who have migrated from the urban areas of these States/Union Territories; the remaining 0.03% migrants could not be classified. Of the 4.22% inter state migrants hailing from rural areas, 3.54% and 36.68% can be classified as rural turn over and rural push respectively. So far as 59.75% urban inter-state migrants are concerned, 0.88% represent a trend of reverse migration while the other 58.87% is urban turn over. In all, of these inter state migrants (including 0.03% unclassified), 4.42% and 95.58% have been enumerated in rural and urban areas respectively of the Union Territory.

It can, therefore, safely be concluded from the rural-urban composition of internal migration pattern that the impact of the streams of internal migration on urbanisation in the Union Territory is very substantial. As has already been stated, 76.28% and 72.27% of the population of the Union Territory in 1971 and 1981 Censuses respectively constituted of migrants alone, on the basis of the place of last residence. Internal migration during 1971 and 1981 was in each case 98.16% of the total migration with migrants from other countries hardly at 1.84%. Intra-state migration was 1.92% in 1971 and 1.21% in 1981 against inter-state migration which was of the order of 96.24% and 96.95% respectively. So the huge influx of inter-state migrants has played a major role in the rapid urbanisation of the Union Territory as is also evident from the fact that 95.58% of the inter-state migrants have settled in urban areas alone, due to one or the other reason.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

A portrait of the population of the Chandigarh Union Territory may be summed up by attempting to recapitulate the history of the Union Territory and all the salient features of the population and portraying a microscopic picture in the following paragraphs

Chandigarh is a uni-district Union Territory deriving its nomenclature from 'Chandi' the goddess of Power. It came into being on 1st Nov. 1966 as a result of trifurcation of erstwhile Punjab State into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. As Punjab and Haryana both laid claim on Chandigarh for a capital, it was therefore, decided to convert it into a centrally administered Union Territory till the Central Government could decide about its transfer to Punjab or Haryana.

The importance of the Union Territory is entirely due to the city of Chandigarh which is presently the capital of Punjab and Haryana States as also the headquarters of the Union Territory. The city enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the most well planned cities of the world. The first plan of the city was prepared by Albert Mayer of New York in association with Mathew Novicki and the work of laying out the city was entrusted to the world famous architect and planner, Le Corbusier. Le Corbusier assisted by his cousin, Pierre Jeanneret, and the English couple E. Maxwell Fry and Jane B. Drew and assisted by a dedicated team of Indian architects and planners were responsible for the entire lay out and most of the public and residential buildings raised from 1951 to 1965. On April 2, 1952 Pt. Nehru inaugurated the planned city, which he had dreamt long back as an ideal capital town and one of the wonder cities of the world. The basic concept underlying the plan of the city was that of the neighbourhood units or residential sectors, each sector planned as a self-contained neighbourhood having all amenities within a walking distance. Ample provision was kept in the plan for future expansion for a few decades. On the recommendations of a Landscape Committee formed as back as 1953, a chart was prepared showing shapes of carefully selected trees, roses and other flowers to be planted. The most striking feature of the landscaping scheme was the profuse use made of flowering trees which flower from month to month. Apart from the aesthetic charm, the rows of tree plantations in green belts, on all road sides, along the seasonal rivulets and on the banks of the lake, constitute an effective buffer against

environmental pollution by dust storm, congestion, noise, etc., and provide an ecological balance. The lay out of the city is so marvellously conceived that by providing beautiful rose and other flower & fruit gardens, leisure green valleys interspersed with flowerbeds and ever-green and flowering trees, the town and the country side have been blended into a perfect harmony most striking between the nature and the man. It is no wonder, therefore, that the city is also known as 'the city beautiful' and 'the city of roses'.

The Union Territory extends over an area of 114 Sq. Kms. and returned a population of 4,51,610 persons or 0.07 % of the total population of India during 1981 Census. The density of population works out to 3,961 persons/Sq. Km. and ranks second highest next to Delhi (4,194 persons/Sq. Km) among all States and Union Territories of India. Our population of 4,51,610 persons comprising of 1,00,596 households gives the size of an average household as 4.5 members against 5.6 members in India. These households live in 98,893 occupied residential houses which works out to 1,071 households per every 1,000 houses and points to the fact that some of the houses are shared.

As the Union Territory came into being in 1966, let us study the growth of population from 1951 onwards, when it stood at 24,261 persons only. The rate of growth of population during the decades 1951—61, 1961—71 and 1971—81 has been 394.13%, 114.59% and 75.55% respectively. The enormous population growth during 1951—71 was anticipated and contemplated as the city being absolutely new and modelled on the latest architectural designs, keeping in view the requirements of an ideal capital town, had a lot of attraction for the prospective administrators, entrepreneurs, traders, bankers, business community, construction, transport and other related workers. That the population has risen by 75.55% during 1971—81 further indicates that the expansion of the city is still going on. If the next Census shows a growth rate of about 40% then only we can be certain that the city has reached its' zenith and the growth is somewhat normal.

The Union Territory comprises of Chandigarh City (Class I), three towns (one each Class III, Class IV and Class VI) and twenty-seven villages (three of which are un-inhabited). The rural and urban components of the population of the Union Territory stand at 28,769 and 4,22,841 persons respectively. In other words, we have about 6 per cent village dwellers and 94 per cent town dwellers against the corresponding proportions of 76% and 24% respectively for India. There was no urban population in the Union Territory during 1951. In 1961, the urban population constituted 99,262

persons and more than doubled to 2,32,940 persons in 1971. In 1971—81 the urban population further increased by 80% and the count stood at 4,22,841 persons. The total increase of more than 300% in the urban population during 1961- 81 points out to fast tempo of urbanisation in the Union Territory within the past two decades.

Urbanisation is the *sine quo non* of progress and an indicator of the socio-economic change and development in an area. Chandigarh being the capital of two prosperous States and the headquarters of the Union Territory as also a fast developing modern city, affords a great potential in trade and commercial activities, industries, banking, transport, construction as also in a number of other economic pursuits. It is also fast emerging as an important centre of political power, knowledge, higher academic and technical education, latest medical facilities and other socio-cultural developments. There is no denying the fact that the city not only exercises a great influence on the growth and socio-economic life of the peripheral area but also attracts a large chunk of population from other states as migrants. These were the factors which prompted Census Organisation to recognise Chandigarh as an urban agglomeration in 1971, comprising of the core city of Chandigarh and Mani Majra town. During 1981 two more out growths namely Buterla & Badheri and two newly constituted census towns of Burial and Attawa were added in the urban agglomeration. In 1981, one standard urban area has been constituted in our Union Territory with the core town as Chandigarh representing the projected growth area of the city as it would be after 2 to 3 decades, for future planning, etc. This standard urban area consists of the components of the Union Territory (excluding only four villages of Raipur Khurd, Raipur Kalan, Mauli Jagran and Daria) and parts of Kharar tehsil of Ropar district of Punjab (consisting of one urban area of S.A.S. Nagar and twenty seven villages).

Sex ratio and age structure are two of the most important demographic characteristics of a population. The 1981 Census population stands at 2,55,278 males and 1,96,332 females giving a sex-ratio of 769 females for every 1,000 males to the Union Territory which is much lower than the similar all-India ratio of 933. The likely reason for this depressed sex-ratio may be the large scale male migration in our fast expanding urban agglomeration. In 1981, 33.36% of our population belonged to age-group 0—14 against the corresponding proportion of 34.76% in 1971. It shows that the growth of population has been checked to a limited extent. The population in age—group 60+ has, however, increased from 3.66% in 1971 to 4.02% in 1981 which can likely be due to the increase in

the average life span. As the population of age-groups 0—14 and 60+ is generally dependent on the working force comprising of age-group 15—59, the relationship between the two is called 'the dependency ratio'. In the Union Territory, the dependency ratio is only 60 per 100 persons (71 for rural and 59 for urban areas) in the working force against the all-India ratio of 85 (89 for rural and 72 for urban areas). Our dependency ratio compares very favourably with even the advanced countries where it varies from 57 to 70.

The classification of our population by marital status shows that during 1981 there are 51.75% never married, 46.20% married, 1.98% widowed and 0.07% divorced or separated persons. The corresponding proportions of never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated persons in India stand at 50.65%, 43.85%, 5.15% and 0.32% respectively. There is a decline in the percentage of widowed persons (mostly concentrated in age-group 35+) during the decade 1971—81 and may be attributed partly to the fact that expectancy of life has increased and partly due to greater number of remarriages among widowed persons.

In 1981 the overall literacy rate in India was 36.2% (46.9% among males and 24.8% among females). The Union Territory with a literacy rate of 64.8% ranked second, next to Kerala (70.4%), among all States and Union Territories of India. In respect of male and female literacy at 69.0% and 59.3% respectively, the Union Territory also ranked number two next to Kerala State. The literacy rate of our rural component stands at 44.7% and in this respect we rank at number eight in India. In case of urban literacy rate at 66.2% our rank is at number five. The rural literacy has increased from 30.53 to 44.73% within the decade 1971—81. While the male literacy has registered an increase of about 35% in the decade (from 38.84 to 52.29%), the corresponding increase among females is more pronounced at more than 83% (from 18.36 to 33.74%). Urban literacy has not shown any encouraging trend and has risen from 64.80 to 66.15% during 1971—81. The increase is concentrated mostly among females whose literacy rate shot up from 57.89 to 60.94% while the corresponding increase among males is hardly from 70.03 to 70.19%. It shows that during 1981 more than half of the male and one-third of the female rural population was literate. In urban flank, seven out of every ten males and six out of every ten females were literate. The data of literates by educational levels in 1981 show that we had in all 19.72% literates with less than primary qualification, 17.64% primary, 13.51% middle, 29.83% matric/hr. secondary and remaining 19.30% literates as graduates and above.

A glance at 1981 age specific literacy rate shows that in India in the age-group 10—14 the rate is 66·9% and 44·8% for males and females respectively, whereas in the Union Territory the corresponding proportions stand at 87·33% for males and 84·78% for females. It shows a significant development that we are approaching the target of cent per cent literacy gradually. Even the age-specific literacy rate in age-group 15—19 at 81·95% and 82·53% for males and females respectively in the Union Territory as against 66·1% and 43·3% for males and females in India is encouraging. But the estimated percentage of drop outs in the age-group 10—14 and 15—19 in the Union Territory at 3·23% and 25·71% are a little alarming and need to be checked early to attain our goal of cent-per cent literacy and to encourage higher level education attainments.

The linguistic data of 1981 of the Union Territory shows that Hindi and Punjabi are the two popular main languages spoken and claim 55·11% and 41·18% speaker respectively. Although the overall percentage of Hindi speaking population has declined from 55·96% in 1971 to 55·11% in 1981 yet the speakers have registered a decadal growth of 68·75%. Against it, the percentage of Punjabi speakers has improved from 40·67 in 1971 to 41·18 in 1981. The speakers of Punjabi language have shown a decadal growth of 73·35%. Except Sanskrit all other main languages of the country are spoken in the Union Territory, even though the percentage of their speakers is limited to 3·71% only in 1981. Other languages (other than the fifteen main languages) together claim a speakers strength of 0·80%. Except Hindi and Punjabi, no main or other language has returned a speakers' strength of more than 1% either in 1971 or 1981. Whereas in rural areas of the Union Territory, Punjabi is the main language spoken by 62·98% rural population, Hindi is the second important language claiming a speakers' strength of 36·24%. In urban areas, Hindi ranks at the top with a speakers' strength of 56·42% followed by Punjabi claiming 39·67% speakers.

The major religious community in the Union Territory in the order of numerical strength during 1981 is Hindus, constituting 75·27% of the total population, against 71·68% of the population in 1971. Sikhs form the second largest religious group claiming 25·45% and 21·11% of the total population during 1971 and 1981 respectively. Although their population has increased from 65,472 to 95,370 within the decade 1971—81 (growth rate 45·67%) yet their percentage in the overall population has decreased in 1981. Next to Sikhs, Muslims constitute the third numerically strongest religion with a population of 1·45% and 2·02% during 1971 and 1981 respectively. Fourth in order of numerical importance are Christians

claiming a population of 0.99 % in 1981 against 0.97 % in 1971. Jains and Buddhists form 0.42 % and 0.10 % respectively of the total population of 1981. The percentage of population of both these communities has improved over the decade 1971 - 81. All the remaining religions together represent 0.02 % and 0.06 % of the population during 1971 and 1981 respectively. There were only five persons who did not state their religion in 1971 against 128 or 0.03 % in 1981. In rural areas the religious composition during 1981 is 59.25 % Hindus, 38.22 % Sikhs, 2.13 % Muslims, 0.23 % Christians, 0.10 % Jains, with no Buddhists and other religions at 0.07 %. Against it, the urban religious composition of 1981 population reveals 76.36 % Hindus, 19.95 % Sikhs, 2.01 % Muslims, 1.04 % Christians, 0.44 % Jains, 0.11 % Buddhists and 0.09 % other religions.

The specific section of our people who are of special concern to the society is scheduled castes who can either belong to Hindu or Sikh community. There are no scheduled tribes in the Union Territory. We have a scheduled caste population of 63,621 or 14.09 % of the total population of 1981 against the corresponding percentage of 15.75 in India. The scheduled caste population was 11.30 % in 1971 in the Union Territory and has shown a decadal growth of 118.83 %. The population comprises of 36,093 males and 27,528 females giving a sex-ratio of 763 against the general sex-ratio of 769 in the Union Territory. The sex-ratio among scheduled castes in India during 1981 stands at 932 against a general sex-ratio of 934. The literacy rate among scheduled castes in the Union Territory has risen from 24.38 % in 1971 to 37.07 % in 1981 giving a decadal growth rate of 232.81 % in the literate population in 1971-81. The literacy rate in 1981 among males is 46.04 % against 33.43 % of 1971 resulting in a decadal growth of 196.91 % among male literates. In case of females, the 1971 literacy rate of 12.08 % has increased to 25.31 % in 1981 showing a decadal growth of 367.65 % in the female literate population in the decade 1971-81. The rural literacy rate of 16.71 % in 1971 has risen to 31.10 % in 1981 whereas the urban literacy increased from 26.08 % in 1971 to 37.79 % in 1981. The male and female literacy rates in rural flank stand at 38.76 % and 21.32 % in 1981 against the corresponding 1971 rates of 23.74 % and 7.37 % respectively. In urban flank, the literacy rate among males has risen from 35.55 % in 1971 to 46.90 % in 1981 whereas the female rate has increased from 13.14 to 25.80 % during 1971-81.

The percentage of total workers in 1981 at 34.21 % among scheduled castes population is less than the corresponding national proportion of 39.58 %. Whereas the percentage of male workers at 53.02 is almost at par with the corresponding ratio of 53.67 % in India, the imbalance is mostly among female workers whose percentage

of 9.55 is two and a half times less than the national ratio of 24.47%. Hardly 1.90 % of our scheduled castes workers follow agricultural pursuits, 0.62 % are engaged in household industries and the remaining 97.48 % are 'other workers'.

During 1981, the percentage of total workers in the Union Territory at 34.92 % is less than the corresponding national proportion of 36.77 %. Whereas the percentage of our total male workers at 54.77 is more than the similar all-India ratio of 52.65 %, the percentage of total female workers is even less than half at 9.10 than the corresponding national figure of 19.77 %. The percentage of main workers has, however, increased in the Union Territory from 33.29 in 1971 to 34.69 in 1981. The number of workers have registered a decadal increase of 82.92 % and this trend is discernible among all the age-groups except 60+. The decline in the age-group 60+ may partly be due to the increase in the average life span and partly to the fact that it comprises mostly of retired persons and those who are not generally economically active.

Work participation rates in India show that 41.58 %, 24.94 %, 3.47 % and 30.01 % main workers are engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry etc. and other works respectively. Against it, the corresponding work participation rates in various industrial categories of workers in the Union Territory are 1.38 % for cultivation, 0.55 % for agricultural labour, 0.59 % for household industry etc. and 97.48 % for other workers. It shows that whereas agriculture and allied activities are the main occupation of 66.52 % of the overall main workers in the country (constituting 80.98 % rural and 11.18 % urban main workers), in our Union Territory hardly 1.93 % of the main workers (18.71 % rural and 0.74 % urban main workers) are engaged in these economic pursuits. In Union Territory the major sector of economy is the industrial category of 'Other Workers' which has engaged as many as 97.48 % main workers (constituting 80.02 % rural and 98.71 urban workers).

A study of the work participation rate by sex in various industrial categories during 1981 shows that cultivation has engaged 14.43 % rural male workers, 0.55 % urban male workers, 0.27 % rural female workers and 0.07 % urban female workers. Agricultural labourers consist of 4.37 % rural male workers, 0.27 % urban male workers, 15.98 % rural female workers and 0.08 % urban female workers. Household industries have engaged in all 1.29 % rural male workers, 0.51 % urban male workers, 0.83 % rural female workers and 0.82 % urban female workers. 'Other Workers' category is the most lucrative and has attracted 79.91 % rural male workers, 98.67 % urban male workers, 82.92 % rural female workers and 99.03 % urban female workers.

A study of fertility levels and trends shows that during 1981 the total fertility rate of 2.7 in the Union Territory is significantly lesser than the corresponding rate in India at 3.6. In our case, the total fertility rate for rural areas is, however higher at 4.1 when compared with that of India at 3.9 but the corresponding rate for urban flank at 2.7 is slightly lesser than the similar national figure of 2.8. If we examine the age-specific fertility rates for rural and urban areas, it can be seen that the rates are much higher in rural than urban areas in all the age-groups both in the Union Territory and India. The average number of children ever born per woman increase as the age advances, with the exception of age-group 50+. It is, however, encouraging to note that the average number of children ever born per woman in all age-groups except 50+ is far lesser in all areas of the Union Territory than the corresponding national figures.

A striking feature of the parity data is that the percentage of ever married woman with four or more children for all educational levels is highest in the rural areas of the Union Territory at 43.92% when compared with urban flank where the similar proportion stands at 32.94%. In case of illiterate, the percentage of ever married women with four or more children at 48.27 is maximum and goes on receding with the increase in the educational level and touches its lowest ebb at 4.72 % for those who are graduate and above. Another fact is that generally higher the qualification of the mother, the more balanced and planned the family seems and this observation is equally true for both rural and urban areas.

The general marital fertility rate in India has declined from 177 in 1971 to 143 in 1981 in rural areas and from 154 to 123 in urban flank. In the Union Territory in rural areas, the decline in the general marital fertility rate during 1971--81 is not so encouraging and has come down from 179 to 173 only while the corresponding decline in case of urban flank is significant from 163 to 130. It is, however, gratifying that the general marital fertility rate has declined within the said decade for each community both in India and the Union Territory.

The total marital fertility rates in the rural and urban areas of the Union Territory were lower than the corresponding national rates during 1971. In 1981, the total marital fertility rates of 4.9 for rural and 3.9 for urban areas in the Union Territory are, however, a little higher than the corresponding national figures which stand at 4.5 and 3.8 respectively. This is reflected among almost all communities. The likely reason for this rise in the total fertility rate and other fertility indices during 1981 can very likely

be due to the large influx of migrants from the rural areas of other States where the fertility rates are bound to be higher and as a result would have inflated the fertility trends in the Union Territory.

Migration is one of the most important variables for measuring the urbanisation trends. The pace of immigration in the Union Territory has been so brisk after it came into existence that its population increased on an enormous scale within the past three decades. The area of the Union Territory had a population of 24,261 persons only in 1951 which has now returned a population of 4,51,610 persons in 1981. These figures speak for themselves that Chandigarh is a unique example of a latest settlement by virtue of immigration. In 1971, out of a total population of 2,57,251 persons, there were 1,95,529 migrants on the basis of place of birth or 76% of the 1971 population consisted of migrants alone. In 1981, there were 3,24,948 migrants made up of 1,84,440 males and 1,40,508 females. These migrants constituted 71.95% of the total population; the male migrants were 72.25% of the male population while female migrants accounted for 71.57% of the female population. During 1971, the proportions of intra-state and inter-state migrants to total migrants were 1.72% and 82.10% respectively as against 16.18% migrants born in other countries. In 1981, the corresponding proportions of intra-state, inter-state migrants and those born in other countries stand at 0.67%, 88.65% and 10.68% respectively. The stream of inter-state migrants is very conspicuous and during 1981 the Union Territory had migrants born in all the twenty-two States of India and seven of the Union Territories except Lakshadweep. It is thus a rare example of cultural diffusion and social integration in a metropolis as a result of migration.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there were 1,96,226 migrants in 1971 which constituted 76.28% of the 1971 population. Against it there are 3,26,376 migrants in 1981 made up of 1,85,140 males and 1,41,236 females. These migrants constitute 72.27% of the total population of 1981, with the male migrants consisting of 72.52% of the male population and female migrants forming 71.94% of the female population. The proportion of intra-state migrants has slightly come down from 1.92% in 1971 to 1.21 in 1981. Against it, the proportion of inter-state migrants to total migrants has improved from 96.24% in 1971 to 96.95% in 1981. On the other hand, the proportion of migrants from other countries has remained unchanged at 1.84% both in 1971 and 1981. Of the major reasons which prompted the migration of male and female migrants from the place of their last residence, mention may be made of 55.3% and 25.5% male migrants who have migrated due

to reason of employment and family movement respectively. Against it 59·7% and 21·6% female migrants have migrated due to reasons family moved and marriage respectively.

An analysis of the rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence in the Union Territory shows that of the intra-state migrants 24·24% and 74·57% hail from rural and urban areas of the Union Territory while the remaining 1·19% remained unclassified. Out the 24·24% migrants from rural areas, 9·44% can be categorised as rural turn over while the remaining 14·80% represent rural push. In case of 74·57% urban inter-state migrants, 27·28% represent reverse migration as against the rest of the 47·29% urban turn over. A study of inter-state migration points out that 40·22% and 59·75% of migrants have migrated from rural and urban areas of other States and Union Territories respectively while the remaining 0·03% migrants could not be classified. Of the 40·22% rural inter-state migrants, 3·54% and 36·68% can be classified as rural turn over and rural push respectively. So far as 59·75% urban inter-state migrants are concerned, 0·88% represent a trend of reverse migration while the other 58·87% is urban turn over.

HOUSE LIST

Name of State/Union Territory, Code No. Name of Village/Town, Code No.
 Name of District, Code No. Name or No. of Ward/Mahalla/Hamlet, Code No.
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc., Code No. Enumerator's Block No.,

List No.	Building No. (Complete address or local authority census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill in Enterprise List).	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise, trade, handicraft, or other occupation, with or without persons in the household engaged in the same? If yes, fill in Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If yes, indicate number of those who are totally blind, crippled, dumb			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														
Total	XX	(a)	XXX	(b)	XXX	XX							XXX	

Signature of Enumerator, Signature of field Supervisor, Date, Signature of office Compiler, Date, Signature total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

ANNEXURE II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code

) St. No. of Household []

1 Name

2 Relationship to head

8 Religion

3 Male (1)/Female (2)

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)

4 Age

10 Name of caste/tribe

5 Marital status

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

6 Mother tongue

12 Educational attainment

7 Two other languages known

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No

15B 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

- (a) Place of birth ☐
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ☐
- (c) District ☐
- (d) State/Country ☐

2 Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence ☐
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ☐
- (c) District ☐
- (d) State/Country ☐

3 Reasons for migration from placeof last residence (Code)* ☐**4 Duration of residence at the village or**town of enumeration ☐**5 For all ever-married women only**

- (a) Age at marriage ☐
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

↓

- (c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

↓

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during

last one year ☐

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) Others (5)

ANNEXURE III

List of Scheduled Castes in U.T., Chandigarh

1 Ad Dharmi	19 Khatik
2 Bangali	20 Kori or Koli
3 Barar, Burar or Berar	21 Marija or Marecha
4 Batwal	22 Mazhabi
5 Bauria or Bawaria	23 Megh
6 Bazigar	24 Nat
7 Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	25 Od
8 Bhanjara	26 Pasi
9 Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or -Ravidasi	27 Perna
10 Chanal	28 Pherera
11 Dagi	29 Sanhai
12 Darain	30 Sanhal
13 Dhanak	31 Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
14 Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggri	32 Sansoi
15 Dumna, Mahasha or Doom	33 Sapela
16 Gagra	34 Sarera
17 Gandhila or Gandil Gondola	35 Sikligar
18 Kabirpanthi or Julaha	36 Sirki band